NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (Agricultural Warehouse.)

VOL. XVIII.] BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9, 1839. [NO. 14.

For the New England Farmer.

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE—AGRICULTURAL PAPERS, &c.

Mr Editor—The strongest characteristic of the age we live in, is the spirit of progress and improvement which pervades the community: improvement in every thing susceptible of it;—improvement in art—improvement in science—and, may I not add, improvement in human nature. There exists, in fact, a *progressive excitement*—and so long as its effects shall be to substitute right for wrong, to develop mind and stimulate genius to invention, it is to be hoped it may not subside.

Among the arts and sciences which have felt, in different degrees, the beneficial influence of this improving spirit, is to be named agriculture. (I allude particularly to our own.) The obstacles which have heretofore prevented this great national interest from being as an art better understood, and as a science correctly practised, are fast being removed: aged error is receding before the quickened march of mind, the light of science, and the convincing deductions of reason and philosophy;—deep-rooted prejudices, venerated rather for their antiquity than their worth, are giving way to the enriching truths of modern discovery;—twin-fettered ignorance and superstition are fast losing their baleful influence over human affairs, and men are beginning to see and appreciate the might of mind when enlightened by science.

It is well for the prosperity of our country and its every interest, that the improving spirit abroad is effecting a revolution in our husbandry,—a revolution of mind and a revolution of matter;—and, as these mighty agents of good or evil 'never go back,' we can look with confidence for the consummation of the desired reform which has commenced and is rapidly progressing in those parts of our country where light hath reached, reason convinced, and practice demonstrated. Through all the clouds which yet hover around, the attentive observer cannot fail to discern 'the dawning of a brighter day for American agriculture,'—a day which shall give the modern system of farming the ascendancy over the old 'exhausting system,' whose only honor is its age. We do not believe that error can long flourish when right is abroad to combat it:

> "Truth crushed to earth will rise again;
> The eternal years of God are hers;
> While Error writhing, lives in pain,
> Or dies amid her worshippers."

The old system of cultivating the earth has little of right in any of its processes;—it was conceived in error and brought forth in ignorance:—the modern system is the offspring of science, and bears on its front the impress of right: it is supported by reason, by philosophy, and by the experience of the intelligent; and as soon as it is generally understood it will be generally adopted: the prosperity of the country demands this: its independence calls for it; and it may be necessary for the perpetuity of our existence as a free nation; for, judging from the sad history of past republics, liberty finds support in agricultural strength and danger in commercial greatness.*

What are the causes which have combined to prevent agriculture from advancing with the other arts and sciences? They are to be found in the prejudice of farmers for ancient customs; in their (seeming) unbelief in the progress of mind and consequent aversion to improvements; in their hostility to what they term '*book farming*,' which may be defined the practising of scientific truths and the recommendations of the intelligent, promulgated through the press. These are the principal causes which have operated to retard the progress of improvement in the rural art. Thanks to agricultural newspapers, they do not now exist to the extent they did a few a few years since, but their prevalence is still extensive—by far too much so for our national independence,† for the pecuniary interest of the husbandman and for every interest of the community. How shall it be lessened? *By the dissemination of knowledge among the yeomanry.*—'Knowledge is power'—it confers the power which the farmer needs,—the power of making every inch of land productive, and to produce to the extent of its capability,—the power of overcoming by art the obstructions of nature. The knowledge which will give this power, is most easily found and conveyed in agricultural papers. These are within the reach of every cultivator, and should be patronised by all—as well by the indigent as the opulent; for their tendency is, not to make the rich richer at the expense of the poor, but to make the poor happier in an increase of their crops, and show them how to become independent of the rich. There is not a whit of economy in refusing to become a subscriber to one of these publications. He who has but one acre might be learned through this means how to cultivate that so as to treble his usual products, alike with him of his hundred acres: at any rate, either could not fail to be benefited by a year's reading of a paper, to more than treble the amount of the subscription price. This is proved in the case of those who are subscribers. It is a fact worth noting, that you seldom (I might, probably, say never,) meet with a subscriber to an agricultural paper who does not set a high value upon it, or who is in the least dissatisfied with paying a dollar or two a year for its perusal. Such an investment of money is in their opinion the best they could possibly make, as none other to them yields so great an interest. I was told by a farmer—a subscriber to Judge Buel's Cultivator—that a plan which he found in that paper for steaming apples, potatoes, &c. for his swine, had been of a vast deal more consequence to him than a dozen years' subscription money. Such instances are common,—in fact it is absolutely impossible, in our view, that some useful information or valuable hint should not be acquired in the course of a year's reading, which will not repay many fold the price paid for the paper.—Farmers need to be made aware of these facts, and to be shown through the convincing means of experiment, how falsely founded is their notion of economy in refusing to take a paper devoted exclusively to their interests.

These vehicles of knowledge are productive of good in another respect;—they take with the young—with those whose minds are not yet warped by prejudice nor fully imbued with false notions,—with whom any thing novel and plausible in theory, begets a passion for experiment. I will state an instance the better to illustrate my meaning. A farmer of my acquaintance in New-Hampshire, was bitterly prejudiced against all other modes of farming than that practised by his ancestors from the earliest generation, and transmitted unimpaired (and *unimproved*) to him. He was loud in his abuse and ridicule of 'book farming,' about which he talked as learnedly as he could of other matters whose discussion renders something more than a *knowledge of the alphabet* and *two ideas* necessary—declaring, in his wisdom, that it was 'intended for the wealthy and college *larnt*,' and that 'he was'nt fool enough yet to plant his land with *mulberry trees!* and buy corn to live on,' &c. This man had a son—a lad of some nineteen years—who was much inclined to reading, and who had often endeavored to induce his father to subscribe for an agricultural paper, but without effect. The father had the misfortune to be stricken with a dangerous sickness, and the management of the farm devolved upon the son, who had obtained the parent's consent to conduct it as he pleased, with the proviso that he should plant no *mulberry trees*. As a preliminary step to the reformation contemplated, the son subscribed for an agricultural paper and followed 'book farming' to the extent of his means: the swamp was resorted to for materials for compost, (an idea which never entered the head of the father,) lime was purchased for manure; the swine were increased to increase the means of fertilising the soil; root culture was adopted—alternating crops—manuring by turning in green crops—(for which last act, in particular, he incurred the censure of his neighbors, who were unanimous in pronouncing him a 'fool,' 'notiony,' 'crack-brained boy,' &c.) —and such other improvements made as he found suggested in his paper.

The beneficial change which had been wrought in the order of things on the farm, was so palpable and manifest as to excite the wonder of the father at his son's unexpected success, and he could not help acknowledging that his prejudices against 'book farming' and agricultural papers were ill-founded and supremely foolish. This farm, under the father's exhausting culture comparatively a desert, and yielding but a poor return for toil, has, by the scientific and skilful management of the son, been made to teem with plenty and well reward for the sweat of the cultivator's brow. I have heard this farmer declare that his yearly profits did not exceed $100, and grumble at his 'hard lot.' Under

*I mean to be understood that the freedom of a country agriculturally great, is more secure than that of a country great only in a commercial sense.

†However independent we may think ourselves, we cannot in truth be styled independent, till we cease to rely upon foreign nations for some of the essentials of life.

his son's administration of affairs treble this amount is annually 'cleared.'

This case is no fiction—and if it were, it would be a faithful representation of many unwritten instances of like results.

If agricultural papers, then, are productive of so much good—if their tendency is to 'make two spears of grass grow where but one grew before,' no means should be spared to extend their circulation: let the farmer who is a subscriber induce his neighbor who is not, to become one also;—let agricultural societies lend all possible aid in the cause. I can conceive of another method for advancing my object:—In every village there are generally two persons upon whom the citizens bestow extraordinary respect, or a sort of voluntary reverence, on account of their (supposed) superior intelligence—I mean the minister and the physician. Suppose these important personages should exercise the influence they are capable of, to the end of improving the agriculture of their towns, by inducing their fellow citizens who follow the plough, to read—to improve the mind in order to improve the soil,—could not the great object of enlightening the yeomanry—the hard-handed, honest-hearted yeomanry—be furthered by such a praise-worthy movement?

It is, chiefly, to the influence of such papers as the New England Farmer, the Albany Cultivator, the Genesee Farmer, and others of a like character, that our improvements in rural economy are to be ascribed;—that influence needs encouragement—encouragement from States as well as individuals,—it needs to be more widely diffused; for, in proportion as it is extended, in nearly that same proportion will the profession of agriculture be exalted in the public estimation, its operations facilitated, and its products increased. J. H. D.

Boston, October, 1839.

[For the New England Farmer.]

BEES.

Mr Colman.—We wonder every body does not keep bees, such active beings as they are and so liberal in dispensing "the sweets of life." Yet we are glad they do not, for if they did, even though they had a "small beginning," they would at length become so numerous that sad consequences might result. This we have found to be the case to our cost, for in the Spring of 1833, we established a colony, which, as there were none about us, did very well, and our success excited others to embark in the same enterprise, so that in two years they were "as thick as bees" through the neighborhood and town. The consequence was, all the bee pasture in the community was overstocked, and the long, severe winter which followed put an end to all our anticipated sweets, inasmuch as that there was scarcely a hive remaining in the circle of our acquaintance, whose inhabitants could be numbered among the living. We might have saved ours in a way which we shall speak of soon, but they had a usual supply of honey and we did not expect an unusual winter.

Last spring, we obtained a hive and began again. Maugre the cold wet May and June, we have obtained three swarms from it, the hives of two of which are very heavy and the third in quite a winterable condition. Our first swarm came off about the middle of May, and lit on a currant bush, consequently we had no trouble in hiving it, but the second which came off only a few days later, displayed an obstinacy worthy of the human species, for they lit on the body of a beautiful maple on one side of our yard, just at the place where the lower branches put out. We tried almost as many devices to get them off as the "old man" did to drive "the rude boy" from his apple tree, and with no better success; we jarred the tree, but we could not jar them off; we tried to brush them down, but to this they objected; we confined a hive to the tree, and wound a cloth around it and them, hoping to lure them to a domicil in this way, but they had no more ambition to climb, than propensity to descend. We however secured them where they were in this way, for that day and the coming night, which brought the elements to our aid in the form of a "hoarse north easter" cold with wind and tolerably charged with rain, which two qualities united so benumbed the physical faculties of our truant friends, that we could dispose of them as we pleased; we accordingly with all care took them down and placed those which possesed animation in the hive, while the remainder we protected from the storm, and on the first sunny day laid them out *to dry*. Most of them revived and joined their family, but their tranquillity was of short duration, for in consequence of their exposure, a dysentery attacked some of the community, and those in health, instead of remaining to protect the weak and heal the sick saw fit to decamp, and after enjoying a healthful sailing excursion in the air they went to the hive in which the first swarm had been put. Their stay there was not very tedious, for in a week or ten days and instead of aspiring to the trunk of a choice shade, at ten feet from the ground, their "meek and lowly spirits," led them to cluster on a raspberry bush but a few inches from the surface, from which they were taken and put in a condition satisfactory to themselves as their quietude and thrift fully attest.

Our last swarm came off in June, and not withstanding the old adage that "a swarm in June is not worth a spoon" we should refuse an offer of two spoons for this, and more unless they were very nice and very heavy. True, the quantity of honey which they have gathered is not very great, but with our way of managing such hives we think amply sufficient for their supply. We propose burying them, through the winter, a practice which we have adopted in two successive years, and had we continued it the third, our old colony instead of coming to an untimely end, would probably have been in existence now through its descendants.

My method of burying bees is as follows. The operation is performed the last of November. The pit in which they are to be placed is dug considerably larger than the hives, in every respect. On the bottom of the pit two sticks say of scantling four inches square, are placed that a cavity may be left into which the water if there is any may settle and run off without injury to the bees. On these blocks I lay my floor board, which should be *sound* and full an inch thick, if more no matter. The top of the hive should be covered with a two inch plank, or if more convenient a piece of wide thick slab with the rounding side up, so that if the frost comes out, and heavy rains fall it may serve as a roof to carry the water from over the hive and turn it into the pit below. Straw is then placed as compactly as may be around the hive and the earth thrown on so as to form a cone above it, which again operates as a roof to turn the water as it falls. With regard to the depth of burying we can only say, that in our former experiments, we never sunk the top of the hive below the surface. Whether it would be well to do so we cannot say. Some when burying their bees, drive down a stake near the hive as they say to admit the air, but we do not see why a stake drove down with the earth compactly placed around it, can form an air hole more than the earth itself. And if it could, we do not see the necessity of it, for the object of burying bees, is to put them as much as may be in a state of dormancy through the winter, by which their stock of provisions is lengthened out, to secure them from sudden and often fatal changes from heat and cold and from storm and sunshine.

In selecting a place for burying it is important that a *dry* one should be chosen, and *we* prefer one that is cold to a warm one, and could we regulate the condition of the earth around them, we would freeze it the night after their burial, and *keep it frozen* until time for their exhumation in the spring.

We in both instances of our former burying, took them up some of the last days of March, and all the dead we found from the four hives thus kept would not half fill a person's hand, and on exposure to the sun and atmosphere the living were as bright and lively as though they had known no winter, and they gave swarms earlier and more frequently than did the hives that were not buried the ensuing summer.

We have thus far kept only the old fashioned square hives, but intend during the coming winter to have some manufactured after the Griffith and perhaps other plans. We shall do so, not that we have any particular objection to the square hive, but in order to profit by improvements in the article; and to do this we wish to give each variety a trial.

Our hives have uniformly been made of pine boards, and put together in the closest manner possible, after which we have spread a salve made of beeswax, tallow and rosin over the joints within and without. This wax gives the hive an odor very pleasant to the bee, in consequence of their wax being a part of its composition. It also closes the small apertures which are most always to be found in bee-hives against the invasion of the miller one of the most formidable enemies to bee culture, and where the hives stand out, as they often do, it prevents the storm from beating through openings, which if no preventives be employed, are always increasing in size. Any sweet wood is undoubtedly good for hives, but economy and durability should be consulted in their manufacture as well as every thing else. Hence the cheapest material that can be used, with the approbation (we can do nothing without this) of those who are to inhabit them, should be. Basswood is cheap and sweet, and we know not why a basswood hive, kept sheltered, would not last for ages. To secure its durability it may planed on the outside and painted, and we know not why the industrious bees would not enjoy a neat white house, and are not as worthy of such a one as many *biped drones* who inhabit them. We think the practice of placing boxes on the hives for obtaining honey a good one, especially when the swarm is thrifty. After the proper season of swarming time is passed, the box may be placed on the hive and prevent future swarms from coming out, and in this way the increase of bees may be saved in the old hive, where there will be honey enough for them, and new swarms come off *earlier* the next season, while as much honey may be obtained from the box as the late swarm would collect, without the sacrifice of their lives. The honey thus obtained is of the purest quality. The aperture in the top of the hive through which they pass

to the box should be closed when the box is removed, and remain so until it is replaced the next summer.

Bee pasture. The man who turns his herds or his flocks upon their own resources for a subsistence, can expect but little profit from them, unless they become highway robbers, (and then the partaker is *worse* than the thief) and enter his neighbor's fields and spoil his crops. Though we have no idea that a community of bees can be restrained by fences, pokes or fetters, yet we do think that their rambling propensities may be checked. The facilities of their labor increase their enterprise, and the *endearments* of their *home* made still *more* dear by—we should have said cultivating flowers for their benefit, but this would sound *weak* to the ears of some *strong minds*, so to such we say *allowing* them to grow.

But the ladies admire flowers—so do *gentlemen*, therefore we have no hesitancy in recommending their culture, especially when so many objects of utility demand it, as in the present case. The mignionette is a beautiful little flower, and when once sown will keep itself in, if the ground is kept clean. It continues blossoming very late, its fragrance perfumes the atmosphere agreeably, to a great distance, and bees are as fond of it as we are of honey. The raspberry and bramble flowers are favorites with them, and we never heard a person say that they did not like their fruit, so *they* should be set plentifully in the garden and *cultivated*, that they may, *at home*, produce an abundance of flowers for the bees and fruit for man. The strawberry too, that we unitedly love so well, should always be found growing for our mutual benefit in our common gardens. The poppy, though somewhat calculated to lull the drowsy faculty of man to repose, possesses not the least lethargic quality to them, but in the reverse arouses their faculties. Catnip not in mints or juleps, but in blossom, they much admire. We too have tested the efficacy of its healing qualities through strong potions of its tea.

Yours truly, W. B.

Mount Osceola, Oct. 4, 1839.

CARELESSNESS IN SAVING SILK-WORMS' EGGS.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Register.

Stafford, Aug. 5th, 1839.

I am highly gratified that you have given the agricultural community a caution about silk-worm eggs. At least two thirds of the failures in rearing silk-worms in this country may with propriety be attributed to bad eggs. Many persons raise silk-worms for the *sole* purpose of speculating on the eggs, and are probably not aware of the necessity of careful management to procure good eggs. Prevailing thoughtlessness on this subject, which I know exists extensively, if not checked, will throw serious obstacles in the way of this important culture, which I firmly believe is destined to repopulate the poor land districts in Virginia and Maryland. I will add a caution which may be of service to the inexperienced. If the cocoons intended for seed are thrown into a heap, and permitted to remain for several hours, when the weather is warm, the eggs produced will generally be worthless. I know this to be the fact from dear-bought experience.

"When silk-worms are to be raised, the eggs to be procured from the cocoons, must be thought of before anything else. Now-a-days when the cocoons are collected, it is the custom to keep them altogether upon the frames. Some persons not having time to reel all their silk, butterflies are seen to go out and lay eggs almost immediately. The accumulation of cocoons produce a kind of fermentation, and the heat causes the butterflies to hatch before the proper period. This premature development has never any good results, for the butterflies are sick; and from thence it comes that the silk-worms produced from their eggs, are affected by diseases from the moment of their hatching.

"The cocoons for reproduction ought to be separated, *and put in a well aired chamber*, and spread upon very clean mats, *a layer of the thickness of a single cocoon only.*" *(Chinese Treatise, published by P. Force, p.* 150.*)*

I have about 40,000 silk-worms of seven varieties. They are remarkably healthy, and a large portion of them spinning in handsome style.

Respectfully yours,

Layton Y. Atkins.

P. S. There is no advantage to be derived from a forced and premature development of the silk-worm in any of its stages. The nearer the time of spinning to the natural period of its life, as stated by Dandolo, the better. The *precocious* and the *tardy* are always feeble, and eggs should never be saved from them. I have made nine rearings of the "two-crop" white, and of the cocoons formed between the 25th and 30th days it has required from 700 to 800 to weigh a pound, and so of the last which spin; but of cocoons formed from the 30th to the 35th day, 350 to 400 to make a pound. Depend upon it modern writers on silk-culture are promulgating a pernicious error on this point; and before the learned *silk-worm* doctors publish any more *infallible* prescriptions, I advise them to put on their spectacles and bring their remedies to bear on four or five cases.

If a *forced* and premature development is so important, what reason or sense would there be in the following passage from the Chinese Treatise:

"The moths which come out the first day are called *grass moths* The last of all are called *mogno*, (that is to say, the last butterflies.) *Neither* of these ought *to be kept.*"

Mark the care of this people about procuring eggs. Cocoons are first selected, and when the butterflies come out, the *first* and the *last* are rejected. Let the people of the United States make numerous and careful experiments. We *beardless* boys of Virginia at least, do not mean to open wide our mouths and swallow nostrums as an unfledged bird does its food. L. Y. A.

Causes of seeds not germinating.—We have known and heard of considerable loss and disappointment from seeds, particularly onion seeds, not growing. We have thought and inquired in reference to the cause, and the result of our cogitations and inquiries may be thus stated.

Without a certain degree of moisture, seeds will not germinate. On dry sandy soils, and in a dry season, it seems highly probable, then, that seeds may be deprived of the requisite degree of moisture: perhaps receiving just as much as will mould them and destroy their vitality, or being so near the surface as to be injured by the sun's heat and light.

But the seeds may have germinated, and have commenced to send out their roots and stem stalks and yet be destroyed. If the soil is not pressed closely to the seeds, and very dry weather occurs just at this period of the process of germination, the root being too distant from the soil, and too feeble to draw any supply of moisture, the liquid food of the plant contained in the fermented seed may be dried up, and the life thus destroyed.

If you would avoid disappointment and loss from seeds failing to grow, the preventive process is indicated by a knowledge of the causes most frequently productive of this result, which we think are those stated above. If you sprout your seeds before putting them into the ground, you will preserve them from the first cause of failure, but if you pulverize your soil thoroughly and press it in this state with hoe, spade, or roller, upon the seeds thus sprouted, the root stem will soon and surely derive sufficient moisture from the soil.

In a few instances I have found my neighbors blaming the seed as useless, particularly of onions, carrots and parsnips, when I have obtained a little of the seed, and found it to sprout quite well. You may easily save yourselves from such reflections, or from the temptation to blame others, by steeping the suspected seed in warm or tepid water from six to twenty-four hours, according to the size and hardness of the seed, and then setting it away in a warmish place for a day or two. If good it will sprout in this time; if kept warm in a darkish place, and it does not sprout in this time, the seed is faulty.

In connexion with this subject, I may state that several circumstances incline me to the belief that corn which has been sprouted—no matter in what steep—is safe from the ravages of the red or wire-worm. It has been fashionable to steep in a strong solution of copperas, and to ascribe the safety of the seed in this state, not to the change which fermentation has produced in the germ or chit which is usually first attacked, but to the change in the taste from the copperas. We have known corn soaked in simple water—in water alone—to escape from the attacks of the worm as well as that soaked in a copperas steep. Until this matter is made more certain however, I would hold it bad husbandry to neglect the copperas, as in addition to the change produced by heat and moisture, we have also the disagreeable taste communicated by this salt.—*Cultivator.*

Fruit Trees.—The famous Pickman farm, in Salem, the best in the country, is lined round the borders of the fields with engrafted apple trees.—These trees are very thrifty, deriving most of their nourishment from the ground under the walls, which keep the soil loose, warm and moist, and preserve the roots of the trees from external injury. The trees in this situation are an ornament to the farm, while they are no hindrance to the farmer in cultivating his field, nor injury to the crops by withdrawing nourishment, like those in the interior of the field. Yet those trees round the field are believed to yield a greater profit than the annual crop within, with all the labor necessarily bestowed upon it—and the annual sales of the apples and fruit on this farm are said to be enough to purchase a farm of moderate dimensions in the interior of this State.—*Newburyport Herald.*

In the Irish Gardener's Magazine it is stated that the decoctions of the leaves of the common camomile, will destroy insects, and that nothing contributes so much to the health of a garden as a number of camomile plants dispersed through it.—No green house or hot house should ever be without camomile in a green or dried state.

From the New-Haven Daily Herald.

THE CANKERWORM.

We would invite the attention of our citizens to the following article on the Cankerworm. The renewed foliage with which our shade trees are now covered, has in some degree removed the apprehension entertained a few months since, that we were in danger of losing one of the chief ornaments of our city. Our citizens ought to be apprised, however, that the effort required to put forth two sets of foliage anually, cannot be sustained, ordinarily, longer than two or three successive years. For one year, or two, this may occur without serious detriment; but the third year commonly proves fatal to the tree. Many of our most valuable ornamental trees have now been completely denuded two years in succession, and unless measures are immediately taken to secure them from the ascent of insects this season, many of them will probably be lost next summer. The insects will now soon begin to come out of the ground, so that what is to be done ought to be done immediately. We return our thanks to the anonymous author of this communication, which comes to us under the postmark of Philadelphia, and will forward copies of the paper as he has desired.

Entomology of the Cankerworm—Phalaena Vernata Geomatia.—PECK.—*With general remarks upon the various remedies or preventives.*

From the numerous remarks that I have heard made in various parts of the country, I was led to believe that the character and habits of the Cankerworm were very imperfectly understood. And as its ravages appear likely to destroy a considerable portion of the fruit and ornamental trees, I was induced to study its entomology; and believing it might be useful to those interested in its destruction, I concluded to offer the result of my labors to the public. And I would here suggest to the editors of newspapers, who are fond of fruit, and like to see flourishing trees, to insert the following account for the benefit of their readers.

The Cankerworms begin to hatch in the spring, about the time the red currant is in blossom, and the apple tree puts forth its tender leaves, which in Boston, is about the last of April, or the first of May. When first hatched, they are about one tenth of an inch long, and as large as a fine horse hair. Having made their escape from the eggs, they move about with great activity in search of food, and having arrived at the extremities of the branches, they begin to feed upon the pulpy part of the leaves. And if a leaf is taken and held against the light, it appears perforated with numerous small apertures, like pin holes. They acquire their full growth in about four weeks. During this period they cast several skins, each succeeding skin being larger than the previous one. The number of these and the time intervening, is not ascertained. As they pass through these stages they become more and more voracious, and in the last stage are more destructive than in the whole of their previous existence, and make no hesitation in destroying the entire foliage, but eat the green fruit.

These worms spin a continuous thread as they move about, and leave it attached to their path;—hence, if a branch of the tree is struck so as to give it a sudden shock, the worms may be seen suspended beneath by this silken cord; and when the shock has ceased, they ascend to the place from whence they fell. Immediately beneath the mouth, there is a conical papilia, from whence the fibre that suspends them is emitted. Their ascent, when thrown from the tree, is slow, and is performed by bending the head and anterior part of the body back, until the feet in the third segment can grasp the thread; then bringing the head forward, they seize the thread with their jaws; thus continuing to fold it up until they reach the branch of the tree. They pause at intervals if the ascent is long. If by chance the thread should get broken, they crawl to the trunk of the tree and ascend.

The larva, or caterpillar, is, when full grown, about nine tenths of an inch in length, and one eighth of an inch in diameter; the head pale, marked on each side with two transverse blackish stripes; the back ash-colored, marked lengthwise with small, interrupted dusky lines; the side blackish, with a pale line along the length of the body. There are two white spots upon the last segment of the body. The abdomen, or under side, is ash-colored. In moving about, they draw up the hinder part to the breast, bending the body into the form of the letter *n*; then extending the body to take a new grasp with the anterior feet, thus appearing to measure the space over which they pass. From this circumstance they are called *geomatia*, and in English, lopers, span-worms, inch-worms, &c.

In about four weeks after they are hatched, they cease eating, and descend to the earth and enter it, from four to eight inches, according to the quality and condition of the soil. For the first few days they continue shortening their body, and drawing in their feet. When they have contracted themselves sufficiently, they disengage their skin and slip it off, and become a chrysalis, which is about half an inch long, and one seventh of an inch in diameter.

It appears that the insect is soon perfect, as some of them in New England rise from the earth as early as the last of September, and they rise, more or less, until the first of May following, whenever the weather suits them, and the ground is thawed to the depth of their abode.

When they rise from the ground they appear in forms entirely different: the antennæ or horns of the perfect insect are setatious. The body of the male is of an ashen amber color, nearly half an inch in length; extent of its upper wings one inch and two tenths; the wings are ash-colored with three obscure blackish stripes, and a small dash of the same color at the tips. The under wings are of a uniform color, and rather lighter than the ground of the upper ones. The body of the female is about four tenths of an inch in length, ash-colored and marked on the back with a brown list, extending from the thorax to the tail. She is destitute of wings, has six long dusky legs with white joints. Both the male and the female remain quiet during the day and adhere close to the bark of the tree, and are so near the same color they are not seen without close inspection. In a short time after sunset they begin to move. The males may be seen flying about. The females being destitute of wings, are under the necessity of ascending the trunk of the tree. They may sometimes be found together, subcupola. After this office is performed the males die, and in a few days the females deposit their eggs, about one hundred in number, which are deposited on the branches of the tree and generally near the extremities. The egg is of an elliptic form, about one thirtysixth of an inch in length, of a pearl color, with a yellowish cast. As the included animal advances, the eggs assume a brownish hue, and finally become lead colour. The eggs adhere firmly to whatever they are laid upon, and appear something like the top of a thimble, except the indentations are much finer, and when laid in the fall are not injured by freezing but hatch about the time before mentioned. During the last stage of their existence they do not eat anything. The female after laying her eggs, having accomplished the object of her existence, dies. Cold weather does not have any effect upon the chrysalis moths or eggs further than to benumb the millers and grubs (grubs is the name usually applied to the female), until it becomes warm again; for if the insects in this state, when it is extremely cold, are carried into a warm room, they soon become active. A piece of ice containing a number of grubs was carried into a warm room. As soon as the ice was thawed so as to set them at liberty, they began to move about the room, and were none the less vigorous for having slept in a bed of ice. They have been known to rise from the earth when the water was standing over them and come up through the water. When snow was upon the ground immediately around the tree, they have been known to rise from that part of the ground where there was no snow and cross over the snow to ascend the trees. The greatest natural and most destructive enemy of this insect is the Ampelis Garrulus of Linnæus, called by Mr Calesby the chatterer of Carolina, and in Dr Belknap's History of New-Hampshire, *Cherry bird.* This bird destroys great numbers of them while in the larva state. Another check is a disease which may be called Deliquium, and is probably occasioned by a fermentation of their food. In this disease the whole internal structure is dissolved into a liquid, and nothing is entire but the exterior cuticle, which breaks on being touched.

The Cankerworm is spoken of in the Bible among the judgments which were to be sent upon the children of Israel; and is said to have been observed first in the southern states, where it is probably a native. It is certain that it must have spread by some means independent of itself, as the female, being destitute of wings, is forbidden to range. It may have been brought into New England by bringing trees from the southern states upon which the eggs were deposited, or brought in the larva state, into all populous parts of the United States, by falling from trees upon carriages and travellers passing under them. This conjecture is rendered probable, by its being in all places which have intercourse with such parts as are infested with it; and by its being unknown to new settlements.

There is a tradition among some of the oldest inhabitants of New England that the forest trees were destroyed very generally by this worm at one time; the precise period when this occurred I have not been able to ascertain. The night of the 17th of May 1794, was so cold as to produce ice one third of an inch thick; at that time a great part of the Cankerworms were hatched; to these the frost was so fatal that very few were seen. A person who paid very diligent attention saw but one male the next year. I am firm in the belief that frost would not kill them at any time except when in the larva or caterpillar state.

Having given the best description of the Cankerworm that the above limits would allow, I will now proceed to describe some of the remedies or preventives. It will appear by reflecting upon the

peculiar construction and habits, that the females, being destitute of wings and under the necessity of ascending the trunks of the trees, any apparatus that would prevent them from ascending in case they laid their eggs below, would prevent the young worms from ascending. It is also obvious that this apparatus must be of a durable character, so as to be a preventive seven months in a year, as will be seen by the foregoing description, that the grubs begin to ascend in September and continue until the May following. The remedy that I shall first notice, is tarring the trunks of the trees. This, undoubtedly, would be effectual if the tree could be always kept in a proper state; but this is extremely difficult, if it is possible; a large portion of the time the tar would want renewing every day, if not twice a day. Sometimes oil or water is mixed with the tar, that it may remain soft longer. One gentlemen of ample experience informed me that he lost a crop of apples by mixing oil with the tar. It appeared to render it so smooth that it did not adhere to the feet of the insects. When tar is used, and the insects are numerous, the dead bodies of those that are caught, pave a path for their successors to pass; and if a tree is tarred, and it rains upon it a few minutes, the water will glaze the tar so that the insects pass over with impunity. And they are more likely to ascend when it rains than at other times, as the water softens the ground and facilitates their escape. If but few of the grubs ascend the tree, the worms from their eggs would be liable to destroy the trees. If tar is used, it is very injurious to the trees, if applied to the bark, as it destroys the outside bark. Those who use tar and do not wish to injure their trees, put a bandage of paper or canvas around the tree, and apply the tar upon that. Some are of the opinion that if the tar was applied directly upon the bark, that it would, in time, kill the tree. Very few persons who use tar have been able to save their fruit for the first year, but they generally calculate that if they apply it closely, to destroy most of the insects in two or three years. Heaping a little sand around the trunks of the trees, so that the insects in crawling, loosen the sand with their feet, and it rolls down, carrying them down with it. When the sand is moistened with rain or dew it will not roll down; hence this remedy is almost or quite useless. If the sand keeps them down, they might lay their eggs below and the young worms would ascend over the sand, wet or dry.

Heaping the sheaves of flax around the tree, which is sometimes done, is liable to the same objections as sand, and one other is that there is so little raised that it would be hardly possible to procure sheaves.

Putting circular tin troughs around the trees and filling them with a decoction of tobacco. This was tried by George Irish, of Middletown, R. I. and found to be very expensive, as the liquor evaporated and required to be filled very often; and when it rained the water collected in them, and freezing, burst them, leaving them very leaky, and as the trees grew, they burst them and rendered them quite useless, and they were abandoned in one or two years.

Putting a square tin trough around the trees, with a roof over it, the trough to have a little cheap oil in it. This was found to answer better than any the foregoing remedies, but it is very expensive, and requires so much care, as it is necessary to make a platform of boards to support the trough, and prevent insects from ascending between the trough and the tree. As the tree grows, it separates the platform, and the trough is required to be made larger. In making the trough larger, it is necessary to unsolder or cut it open, and put four pieces into the trough and four into the roof. And the tin, by being continually exposed to the weather, soon rusts through and becomes worthless.

I have noticed in some parts of the country, a piece of tin put round the trees, in the form of an inverted tunnel; this apparatus must have been contrived by some person who was ignorant of the entomology of the Cankerwork, as it has been ascertained by experiment that the grub, when put in a glass tumbler, will ascend the side, and if during her ascent, the tumbler is turned down and rolled over, she will adhere to the glass, and walk about upon any part of it without any apparent regard to the rolling of the glass, and appears to walk as well upon the under side of the glass as upon the top. Hence all who have used these inverted tunnels, have found them useless, or will if they continue to use them.

A circular leaden trough and roof was invented by Jonathan Dennis Jr. of Portsmouth, R. I. in 1836, and has since been patented. This trough and the roof is made of one strip of sheet lead, about three inchds wide, but in the form of the top of the figure 2 inverted, with the foot cut off; thus forming a roof and trough of one strip, and then bending it round the tree so as to conform to the shape of the tree. It is made so large as to leave a space of one inch in width between the trough and the tree. The ends are then soldered together, thus forming a trough completely round the tree, with a roof over it. Three or more nails are tacked into the tree to support it, and the space between the trough and the tree is filled with seaweed, hay, straw, husks, tow, cotton waste, or any other substance that will prevent the insects from ascending between the trough and the tree, and is easily compressed by the growth of the tree. These troughs were put on to three orchards, belonging to Jonathan Dennis, of Portsmouth, R. I. father of the inventor, in the autumn of 1837, and it has proved to be the cheapest and most effectual remedy ever discovered. The three orchards contained one hundred and fifteen trees, varying in size from three inches to upwards of two feet in diameter. The expense was about 35 or 40 cents per tree. Five gallons of cheap fish oil, that cost 40 cents per gallon, was found to answer for the 115 trees for one year. A very little oil was put into the troughs the last of September. After it had remained several weeks it was stirred, and in a few weeks afterwards a little more oil was added; and from the time the oil was first put in until the first of May following there was a little oil put in twice and the oil also received two or three stirrings. Putting the oil in three times and stirring it, giving the trees all the attention necessary, was less labor and occupied less time than it would have taken to tar the trees for one week. This apparatus destroyed the insects so completely, (which for a number of years previous had been so numerous as to destroy the fruit,) that it was difficult to find one upon the trees, and the crop of apples was so large as to render it necessary to prop the trees. This apparatus has many properties to recommend it. It is more effectual, more durable and cheaper than tin troughs; it also takes less oil to fill a circular trough than it does a square one, for a tree of the same size. The packing is more easily put in, as the space is of a uniform width around the tree. It is also less liable to get out, and if the top of the packing was daubed with a little tar, it would stick it together, taking care not to put any of the tar upon the tree or the trough, but only upon the packing. This trough will last many years without being made larger, and when the tree has grown so as to fill the space that was left between the trough and the tree, the trough can be cut open and a piece soldered in so as to make it large enough for several years more. And if the troughs are ever taken off, the lead will be worth two thirds as much as it was when it was put on. But I should not consider it safe to take it off while there were any cankerworms in the neighborhood, for they have been in some neighborhoods for the last fifty years without intermission, according to the accounts of the inhabitants. Being in conversation with an oil merchant, I inquired what kind o oil would remain longest exposed to the air without drying upon the surface, he replied that cod fish oil would never dry perceptibly, and for that reason was never used for painting, and of course would be the best to put in the above-mentioned troughs for the destruction of cankerworms.

A Lover of good Fruit and flourishing Trees.

MANURES.

Sea Weeds.—All sea-shore plants, especially those which grow below highwater mark, and which belong to the natural families of *Algæ* and *Fuci*, &c. contain more or less mineral alkali (carbonate of soda,) and have long been used as manure by the farmers in the neighborhood of the sea. They are, however, so succulent and mucilaginous, that their effects are by no means lasting; even when placed in heaps and allowed to ferment, they produce but very little heat; in fact, appear rather to dissolve away. They consist chiefly of water, mucilage, a small quantity of woody fibre, and saline matter: according to the analysis of of Sir Humphrey Davy, nearly four-fifths was water, which contained no *ammonia*, and consequently the plants possess no *azote*. When applied to land, their effects are felt almost immediately, as the mucilage dissolves as soon as the outer covering of the plants is destroyed by fermentation; but from its soluble nature, its effects are but slight, and after the first year, are no longer perceptible. The alkali they contain must also act as a chemical solvent, which will hasten their consumption. It has been proposed to collect the sea-ware and dry it by spreading it like hay, by which means, of course, nothing but water will be lost, and at the same time, the bulk will be reduced to one-fifth, in which state the author considers it to be a very valuable manure, and calculates that it can be procured and carted off at half the price of straw. This suggestion, I think, might probably be useful in some of the farming districts which are situated near the sea, but still not close enough to use the ware in its fresh state, as undoubtedly the manure is a good one as long as it lasts. The drying, also, will prevent the decomposition from taking place so rapidly as if applied when fresh.

Dry Straw of wheat, barley, and other grain crops, and spoiled hay, are always useful manures. Sir Humphrey Davy, in speaking of these adheres to the opinion which pervades the whole of his work upon Agricultural Chemistry, namely, that they should be applied fresh, and that if allowed to ferment, a large quantity of nutritious matter is lost.—*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1839.

MIDDLESEX CATTLE SHOW.

The Middlesex Society of Husbandmen, Mechanics, and Manufacturers held their annual Show and Fair at Concord, on Wednesday last, 2d inst. The weather was highly auspicious to the celebration; and a larger collection of people were assembled than has been remembered on any similar occasion.

The exercises of the day commenced with a well contested ploughing match, in which nineteen teams, ten with one yoke of oxen, and nine with two yoke of oxen, contended for the prizes. The ploughs used were of Tice, eight; of Wright, three; of Hitchcock, four; of Prouty and Mears, two; of Ruggles and Nourse, one; of Moore, Barnet, Vt., one. We shall pass no judgment upon the different ploughs used in the case, deeming this the particular province of the committee which we would not encroach upon. But we can say with perfect truth and equal pleasure that the ploughing was very well executed, and to those, who could contrast the work done on this occasion with the style in which said work was executed twentyfive years ago, the improvement, both in the construction of the plough and the work itself will appear surprising, and evincive of extraordinary improvement. There is still much room for improvement. The finishing in our ploughing is almost always bad. A skilful ploughman will turn the last furrow as well as the first. In most cases the sod is broken to pieces, which are turned over by the hand or kicked aside by the feet, in which case the work is left in an unsightly and ragged condition. The fault lies perhaps in taking too deep a furrow, which shoves the sward rather than turns it; whereas the plough should not be suffered to go so deep as before, and then the furrow slice would be completely turned.

We believe that Committees are now generally agreed not to take into consideration the shortness of the time in which the work is finished as any test of skill; and not to regard at all the time employed, unless there should be an evident indolence, and the time extended beyond all reason. This decision is right; and we wish competitors could be more impressed with it. There was some hurrying and forcing here beyond what we could have wished; but in general the teams were well managed, and the ploughing field with its nineteen teams under full sail, and cheered on by the stimulus of ambition, the hope of reward, and the interest and plaudits of the numerous spectators, who surrounded the field in a dense line, was an exhilarating and charming spectacle.

The pens were well filled with stock. Of swine, a a liberal display and of superior quality. The Berkshire, and the Berkshire and the Mackay cross, by general consent carried the day. The show of milch cows was excellent, though we must again express our regret that the particular qualities and excellencies of the animals were not more fully given in the labels on the horns or in some other form. H. C Meriam, Esq. of Tewksbury exhibited some superior improved stock of the Durham Short Horns, and so likewise did Mr Morse of Marlborough, whose young stock promises very well. Both these gentlemen have entered with much spirit into the improvement of Neat Stock, with a view to furnish for sale as good animals as can be produced; and we heartily wish them success. There was a good deal of native stock of excellent character, and a pair of half-blood steers two or three years old, which were admirable in their appearance. The owner's name is not remembered; and in truth, the time given for examination of any part of the show, where every thing is crowded into a single short day in autumn, is insufficient to enable one to do justice to any thing.

The domestic manufactures exhibited in the hall, though not numerous, were excellent; the flannels in particular, were very superior. The vegetable products were many of them extraordinary, especially in the squash line; one of those exhibited weighed 161 lbs and was almost sufficient to last a common family three months. Whether there was any ambition in this matter to rival the great cake at the Mechanic's Fair in Boston we cannot say.

There were various samples of butter presented; and among the whole which we examined, although there was a considerable difference among the several parcels, we did not find one, which we should pronounce inferior. Most of them were excellent; and evinced great improvement in this article; an improvement which has not come too soon; and which is sure to find an ample reward. No article is better paid for where it is deserving of it; and the proximity of the Middlesex farmers to the Boston market affords all the encouragement to do their best in this matter, which they could ask.

The day upon the whole, was full of gratification to a benevolent mind, which could take pleasure in witnessing the extraordinary and cloudless prosperity of our rural and labouring population, eminently distinguished as they are for their good appearance and good manners, their improved moral condition, their general intelligence, their agricultural improvement; and that spirit of agricultural enterprise, which is waked among them, and cannot, we hope, while the winds blow and the grass grows, be again put to sleep.

The dinner was numerously attended. Several gentlemen from the neighboring towns sent some beautiful and delicious samples of peaches, pears, grapes and apples. Mr Eustis of Reading was a liberal contributor. Mr Smith, (not John) of Lincoln, sent some peaches and other fruit as handsome as any thing we desire to see. Other gentlemen gave bountifully. The occasion was one of much and innocent festivity; and the assembly were gratified and instructed by many speeches and sentiments full of good sense and sparkling with exquisite humour.

The list of premiums will be given in another place.

H. C.

OPENING OF THE WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

The first section of this great avenue of internal communication having been completed, its opening was celebrated on Thursday last, the 3d inst, by a public procession and dinner at Springfield. Several hundred guests sat down, among whom were many of the *elite* of the Commonwealth.

The cars with many gentlemen invited on the occasion, left Boston at seven o'clock and were set down without accident or inconvenience in Springfield at half past twelve M. This was a swallow's flight. We left Springfield the next day at half past six A. M.; spent one hour in Worcester; four and a half hours in Boston, and were in Salem the evening of the same day at one quarter before 6 o'clock, P. M. What is to come next?

It is not a great while since, when a man came from Connecticut river to Boston, the first question that would be proposed to him would be, when did you come down? what day did you leave home? and various other enquiries about uncles and aunts and cousins, which you could not answer without a feeling of uncertainty and solicitude about what may have happened to them in the time which had elapsed since you left home. But now you come fresh from home, and the transition from the beautiful banks of the Connecticut to the glittering waves of Boston Bay is immediate; and you seem to drive along with a flight as rapid as the sweeping echo of the cars among the beautiful hills which line the passage. As to news, it is all over now;—and as to our blessed kith and kin in the great valley, who were once "over the hills and far away," here they are our next-door neighbors. This is delightful. What were once the golden chains of friendship have become iron; but their strength is not diminished; and use and frequency shall keep them as bright as the polished diamond.

The influence of these improved methods of intercommunication upon the agricultural interests cannot be otherwise than beneficial. When we have more room and more leisure we shall go into this subject. The first is in a degree to equalize the value of farms and produce. This has always borne a comparative relation to the vicinity of the market. The rail-road brings distant places near, and enables the farmer on the Connecticut river to avail himself of the advantages of the market of the capital and its populous vicinity, equally with the farmer much nearer to Boston. True the freight is to be paid; but this constitutes the principal difference between living ten or a hundred miles from Boston. Against this is to be set off the expenses of conveying his produce in his own wagon, the wear and tear, the injury to the articles brought, the length of time which he must spend upon the journey, and all the uncertainties of weather and roads.

We cannot now go into particulars; but let us take a single article of agricultural produce, which must be considered one of the great staples of Connecticut River Husbandry—Beef. The usual expense now of getting a fat ox from Connecticut river to Brighton market is two dollars, and about a week's hard travel and fare for the animal. The farmer, if he goes with his own stock, must ordinarily calculate upon a fortnight's absence from home, and his stage expenses on his return. The two dollars in any case must be allowed for drift, fare, and commissions of sale, though he should go with his own drove to market. This is not all. The best drovers estimate the loss of a fat ox in weight in driving from Connecticut river to Boston at one hundred pounds. Now let us see how the rail road may operate. Suppose the market day at Brighton to be Wednesday, as it should be. Any farmer within twenty miles of the depot leaves home on Monday morning, puts his oxen on the cars on Tuesday; gets them into the market fresh, and without any loss or fatigue or fever or sore feet, on Wednesday; makes his sale the same day; gets the return of his cattle on Thursday, and is home to his farm and family on Friday, or it may be on Thursday night;—and the expense of conveying an ox to Boston on the cars ought not to exceed two dollars. No doubt suitable arrangements will soon be made by the enterprising directors. This is only one example in which substantial benefits must accrue to the agricultural interests from this rapid, safe, and comfortable mode of conveyance. We have no room at present to extend the subject.

H. C.

FINE NATIVE GRAPES.

Mr Perry, of Natick, presented us the last week with a box of delicious native grapes, which we pronounce to be very superior; to our taste as good as the Isabella. They were of a honeyed sweetness, color, pale brown. He stated that he found the vine in the woods, and finding it a superior variety, transplanted it to his garden.

The fruit was then white, but in consequence of cultivation and exposure to more light, the berries have changed to the color named. J. B.

ANOTHER STUMBLER.

Mr Perry left with us two specimens of apples, one variety a fine greening, the other a small knurly russeting, with the conviction that it is a freak of nature, as he says the tree was grafted near the ground, and this small fruit was produced on one of the small branches near the top, and that there had been no bud or graft inserted. The fact that the branch which bore the small apples was one of three that formed a fork, leads us to suppose that it must have been a graft, although we were assured to the contrary. We are told that "we must not be faithless but believing," so we may as well submit. J. B.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Oct. 7, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 760 Beef Cattle, 1650 Stores, 3500 Sheep and 1260 Swine.

About 250 Swine were reported last week.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—The prices of last week for a like quality were sustained except for the thin cattle.—We quote First quality, $7 25 a $7 75. Second quality, $6 50 a $7 00. Third quality, $5 50 a $6 00.

Stores.—A large number were sold but at prices less than the two preceding weeks. We noticed several lots of two year old sold at about $20—yearlings, $12 50. We quote Yearlings $11 a $15. Two Year Old $17 a $27. Choice heifers were peddled at a higher price.

Cows and Calves.—Sales $30, $35, $42, $47, and $55.

Sheep.—Sales brisk, lots $1 71, $1 88, $2 00, $2 12, $2 25, $2 42, $2 75, $3 00, and $3 25.

Swine.—One entire lot 4 for sows and 5 for barrows. Several lots at 4 1-2 and 4 3-4 for sows, and 5 1-2 and 5 3-4 for barrows. Lots of selected barrows at 6 at retail, 5 1-2 and 6 for sows, and 6 1-2 and 7 for barrows.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending October 6.

Oct., 1839.		6 A.M.	12, M.	6, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	30	42	56	46	E.
Tuesday,	1	36	54	47	N. W.
Wednesday,	2	39	61	55	W.
Thursday,	3	51	70	61	W.
Friday,	4	52	59	46	N. W.
Saturday,	5	31*	49	38	S. E.
Sunday,	6	28	52	42	E.

* The first frost we have had this year.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &C.

1000 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds;

1000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season;

500 Quince Trees;

3000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburgh, Sweetwater, Pond's Seedling;

30,000 Giant Asparagas Roots;

5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plant, lately introduced;

Also—a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds;

All orders left at this office, or with the subscriber at Cambridge-port, or in Mr Lynch's baggage wagon box, at Gould & Howe's, No. 8 Faneuil Hall, will meet with immediate attention. SAMUEL POND,

October 9. Cambridge port, Mass.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Morus Multicaulis, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

In the collection of Fruit Trees, &c., now offered for sale, as the number has been greatly augmented, so also the size of the trees generally is improved and is now superior to that of any former year. It comprises of Pears and of Apples, of Peaches, of Plums and Cherries, the finest kinds, as also of Nectarines, Apricots, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants; choice selections of Grape-Vine, of Strawberries, &c. &c. An unusual proportion of the Pears are at this time of fine size and the collections, both of the Peach and of the Cherry trees, are believed to be unrivalled in this day, not only for fine sizes but also in the unusual and extraordinary numbers which are here ready for sale. Of all the above named species of fruits, a large proportion are of the most celebrated and surpassing kinds. The abridged catalogue of Fruit and of Ornamental Trees, &c., for 1839 is ready, and will be sent to all who apply; in that catalogue the very best kinds of fruits, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a star.

100,000 Morus Multicaulis Trees or any other reasonable quantity, or cuttings of the same, are now offered for sale. The trees are genuine; all being raised by the subscriber, either at his Nursery here, or at his Southern Establishment at Portsmouth in Lower Viginia. Also the Etata, Canton, the Moretti or Alpine, the Broussa and some other Mulberries.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Honeysuckles, Pæonies and Double Dahlias, &c. &c., Cockspur Thorns, and Buck Thorns for hedges.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, post paid, shall be promptly attended to and all trees when so ordered will be securely packed for safe transportion to distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Mass. Oct. 9.

GARDEN SEEDS.

The subscribers are now receiving their fall supply of Garden, Field and Grass Seeds, and would respectfully recommend to their customers to send in their orders as early as possible to secure a supply from their choicest lots. Their stock of seeds for this season will be very full and complete, and most of the varieties being raised under their own inspection they can confidently recommend them as being fresh and genuine. Among them are Long Blood, Early Turnip and Sugar Beets: Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Orange Carrot, Radish. Cucumber and Cabbage of sorts. Also, Peas, Beans and Squashes, which together with a large supply of most kinds of seed desirable for the field or garden, comprise the most complete and extensive assortment of seeds to be found at any similar establishment in the country.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Oct. 9. N. E. Agri. Warehouse and Seed Store.

HOUSE IN DORCHESTER.

To let a large and convenient house, pleasantly situated in Dorchester, one third of a mile beyond Dr Codman's meeting house, and between five and six miles from Boston; together with 14½ acres of fine land, well stocked with fruit trees. There are good wells of water—a fine barn, chaise house, and corn barn, and convenient out buildings. The above affords a rare chance to some practical person wishing to carry on a farm; possession given immediately. Apply at this office.

October 9.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, ground Oyster Shells.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

A FARMER WANTED.

A man and wife or a single man are wanted to carry on a Farm about 14 miles from Boston, for which reasonable wages will be paid. None need apply but Americans and those that are acquainted with Farming and Gardening. First rate recommendations will be required for honesty and sobriety. Please apply at this office.

September 25.

Complete Garden and Horticultural Tool Chests,

From Sheffield, England; containing Garden Shears, improved Pruning Shears and Scissors, Pruning and Grafting Knives, Flower Gatherer, Garden, Dutch and Triangular Hoes, Saw, Spud, Weeding Hook, Garden Rake, Trowel Hammer and Garden Reel; comprising every useful implement necessary for the cultivation of the Flower Garden. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

			FROM	TO
Ashes, Pearl, per 100 lbs.			6 25	6 50
Pot, " " "			5 12	5 25
Beans, white, Foreign,		bushel	1 75	2 25
" " Domestic,		"	2 00	3 00
Beef, mess,		barrel	11 00	
No. 1.		"	11 00	
prime,		"	11 00	
Beeswax, white,		pound	40	42
yellow,		"	30	33
Butter, tub,		"	15	16
lump,		"	20	23
Cheese, new milk,		"	10	12
Cider,		dozen	1 50	1 75
refined,		barrel	2 50	4 50
Bone Manure,		bushel	30	35
in casks,		"		40
Feathers, northern, geese,		pound		
southern, geese,		"	37	46
Flax, (American)		"	9	12
Fish, Cod, Grand Bank,		quintal	3 20	3 25
Bay, Chaleur,		"		2 75
Haddock, new,		"	1 50	
Mackerel, No. 1		barrel	13 00	
No. 2,		"	11 25	
No. 3,		"	7 25	7 50
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1.		"	6 00	6 50
Salmon, No. 1,		"	22 00	23 00
Flour, Genesee, cash,		"	6 12	6 25
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	6 50	
Richmond canal,		"	6 25	6 37
Alexandria wharf,		"	6 25	
Rye,		"		4 25
Meal, Indian, in hhls.		"	3 75	4 00
Grain: Corn, northern yellow,		bushel		
southern flat, yellow,		"	80	81
white,		"	76	
Rye, northern,		"	85	87
Barley, nominal		"		
Oats, northern, (prime)		"	56	
southern, new,		"	42	43
Hams, northern,		pound		
southern and western,		"	8	10
Hay, best English, per ton,			16 00	18 00
Eastern screwed,			12 50	13 50
Hops, 1st quality,		pound		
2d quality,		"		
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,		"	11	12
southern, 1st sort,		"	11	
Leather, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	29	30
do. country do.		"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,		"	26	28
do. dry hides,		"	24	25
New York red, light,		"	22	24
Boston, do. slaughter,		"	22	23
Boston dry hides,		"	21	23
Lime, best sort,		cask		1 20
Molasses, New Orleans,		gallon	32	34
Sugar House,		"	40	41
Oil, Sperm, Spring,		"	1 15	
Winter,		"	1 20	1 25
Whale, refined,		"	50	60
Linseed, American,		"	70	72
Neat's Foot,		"	95	
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.			2 75	2 87
Pork, extra clear,		barrel		
clear,		"	20 00	23 00
Mess,		"	15 00	17 00
Prime,		"	12 00	12 50
Seeds: Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 87	3 00
Red Top, southern,		"	55	1 00
northern,		"		1 50
Canary,		"	2 00	2 25
Hemp,		"	2 62	3 00
Flax,		"	1 37	1 62
Red Clover, northern,		pound	17	20
Southern Clover, none,		"		
Soap, American, Brown,		"	7	8
" Castile,		"	12	13
Tallow, tried,		"	12	13
Teazles, 1st sort,		pr M.	2 50	3 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	58	62
American, full blood, washed,		"	55	58
do. 3-4ths do.		"	52	55
do. 1-2 do.		"	48	50
do. 1-4 and common,		"	45	48
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	55	60
No. 1,		"	50	55
No. 2,		"	35	40
No. 3,		"	25	30

BERKSHIRE BOAR.

For sale, a fine Berkshire Boar, 9 months old, and large of his age, bred in Albany, from imported stock. The pedigree will be furnished at the time of sale. Price $50. Apply to Messrs. J. BRECK & CO.

September 18. 3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

We do no know where we should go to find any thing of the kind, more descriptive, more beautiful, more playful, prettier, sweeter, than the following from the gifted pen of Mrs Sigourney.

THE BIRDS IN AUTUMN.

BY MRS SIGOURNEY.

November came on with an eye severe,
And his stormy language is hoarse to hear—
And the glittering garland of brown and red
Which he wreath'd for a while round the forest's head,
With sudden anger he rent away,
And all was cheerless, and bare, and gray.

There the houseless grasshopper told his woes,
And the humming bird sent forth a wail for the rose;
And the spider, that weaver of cunning so deep,
Roll'd himself up like a ball to sleep;
And the cricket his merry horn laid by,
On the shelf, with the pipe of the dragon fly.

Soon voices were heard at the morning prime,
Consulting of flight to a warmer clime:
"Let us go! let us go!" said the bright win'g jay—
And his gay spouse sang from a rocking spray,
"I'm tired to death of this hum-drum tree,
I'll go—if 'tis only the world to see."

"Will you go?"! asked the robin, "my only love?"
And a tender strain from the leafless grove
Responded—"Wherever your lot is cast,
'Mid summer skies or the northern blast,
I am still at your side, you heart to cheer,
Thouge dear is our nest in this thicket here."

The oriole told, with a flashing eye,
How his little one shrank from the frosty sky—
How his mate with an ague had shaken the bed,
And lost her fine voice by a cold in her head—
And their oldest daughter, an invalid grown,
No health in this terrible climate had known.

"I am ready to go," said the plump young wren,
"From the hateful home of these northern men;
My throat is sore, and my feet are blue—
I 'm afraid I have caught the consumption too;
And then I 've no confidence left, I own,
In the doctors out of the southern zone."

Then up went the thrush, with a trumpet call;
And the martins came forth from their box on the wall,
And the owlet peeped from his secret bower,
And the swallows convened on the old church tower;
And the council of blackbirds was long and loud—
Chattering and flying from tree to cloud.

"The dahlia is dead on her throne," said they;
"And we saw the butterfly cold as clay;
Not a berry is found on the russet plains—
Not a kernel of ripen'd maize remains—
Every worm was hid—shall we longer stay,
To be wasted with famine? Away!—away!"

But what a strange clamor on elm and oak,
From a bevy of brown coated mocking birds broke!
The theme of each separate speaker they told,
In a shrill report, with such mimicry bold,
That the eloquent orators stared to hear
Their own true echo, so wild and clear.

Then tribe after tribe, with its leaders fair,
Swept off thro' the fathomless depths of air—
Who maketh their course to the tropics bright?
Who nerveth their wing for its weary flight?
Who guideth their caravan's trackless way,
By the star at night, and the cloud by day?

Some spread o'er the waters a daring wing,
In the isles of the southern sea to sing;
Or where the minaret towering high,
Pierces the gold of the western sky;
Or amid the harem's haunts of fear,
Their lodges to build, and their nurslings to rear.

The Indian fig with its arching screen,
Welcomes them in to its vistas green;
And the breathing buds of the spicy tree,
Thrill at the burst of their revelry;
And the bulbul starts 'mid his carol clear,
Such a rushing of stranger wings to hear.

O wild wood wanderers! how far away
From your rural homes in our vales ye stray!
But when they are waked by the touch of Spring,
We shall see you again, with your glancing wing—
Your nest 'mid our household trees to raise,
And stir our hearts in our Maker's praise.

A GOOD HIT.—The following from the Iowa Sun is deserving the attention of every one of our readers; the concluding item is quite important, and rounds the period well:—

"*Internal Improvements.*"—The system we plead for, though attended with much toil and expense, will not require a state tax of a single cent, nor much, if any legislation. It is pre-eminently a "democratic" system; it is to be begun by the people, and will be for the exclusive benefit of the people.

It is only for every farmer to mend up his fences, till his ground well, have it well prepared for planting, have the crops in seasonably, tend them well, keep down the weeds, see that his horses and cattle are fed and treated so as to make them thrive, keep his implements in order and in their place; for every father to rule his family well, govern his children, form their minds and manners by good instruction, train them up in the habits of industry, honesty, and sobriety, provide them with comfortable clothing, send them to school, pay for their tuition and have a care to the company they keep; for every husband to treat his wife as a bosom companion—for every woman to love her husband, and to prove a help meet for him, to keep from gossiping, to spin more stocking than street yarn, to keep the house tidy, and the family clothing clean and well mended;—for every damsel to keep all grease spots from her clothes, darn the heels of her stockings, remove beau catchers from her head, and novels from her library, to do much with needles, and store her head with useful ideas; for every young man to go decent, but to buy no better clothes than he can honestly pay for, work hard, behave courteously to others, especially to old men, to guard against self-importance and insolence, if much in company with ladies, to black his shoes, trim his hair, throw away his segar and quid, attend preaching regularly, and hold his tongue if he cannot talk sensibly, and to get married when he is twenty five, if he can find any one to have him; for magistrates to execute the laws; for tavern-keepers to keep better food than brandy; for towns to have clean streets and good sidewalks, to remove every nuisance, and every thing injurious to health; favor good morals; for every district to support good schools. In ine, for it is impossible to enumerate all the objects embraced in our scheme, for every body to cease to do evil, learn to do well, attend church on the Sabbath, mind his own business, and take a newspaper.

A Young Man Wanted on a Farm.

The advertiser is in want of *a smart young man* that is well acquainted with the cultivation of *vegetables*, and one that is also capable of taking charge of *horses, cows and swine*, one that understands it, he *must be energetic, active* and fond of neatness and order; he must produce evidences of a *good* moral character. Such a person may find a permanent situation by calling on Messrs BRECK & CO.

☞ None need apply but such as answer to the above.

September 25. istf

WINSHIP'S BRIGHTON NURSERIES,

AND BOTANIC GARDENS.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Creepers, Herbaceous, Perennials, Green House Plants, &c.

Orders addressed to Messrs WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., will be promptly executed, and forwarded to any part of this or other countries.

April 10.

Morus Multicaulis Trees from Seed.

The subscriber offers for sale 10,000 trees produced from seed of the genuine Morus Multicaulis. The seed was raised on his premises in 1835; the trees have been multiplied for the two last years by layers, their growth is more rapid than the original tree, and appear to be sufficiently acclimated to endure the winter, some of them having been left standing in the open field unprotected during the two last winters without any essential injury. The leaves are very large and equal in quality to any other kind for feeding the silk worm. Those who are wishing to purchase a superior kind of Mulberry are requested to call and examine for themselves, before the foliage is destroyed by frost.

CALVIN HASKELL.

Harvard, September 11.

MULBERRY TREES.

The subscriber has on hand a quantity of Mulberry Trees of a quality which is probably superior to any kind ever introduced into this country. They were imported *four* years since and though they have sustained the rigorous cold of the last three winters entirely unprotected, yet it is believed a *Southern or Western* climate would be more admirably adapted to their growth and propagation. Their foliage is most luxuriant and affords more nourishment than any other variety. Silk produced by worms fed with the leaves, has been pronounced by judges to be the best ever manufactured by them, and decidedly superior to the best Italian. A few thousand will be for sale if immediate application is made to the subscriber, where specimens may be seen.

Also—A few hundred Morus Multicaulis and Asiatic.

JOHN N. BARBOUR,

September 11. No. 30 Commercial Street, Boston.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in whichthey cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,

17 SCHOOL STREET....BOSTON

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

[EXTRA.]

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (Agricultural Warehouse.)

VOL. XVIII.] BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9, 1839. [NO. 14.

N. E. FARMER.

[For the New England Farmer.]

New York. 21st Sept., 1839.

Sir—The New York Urate and Poudrette Co., finding that gentlemen who had purchased their manures had been experimenting with the articles, some advisedly and others mistakenly, it became desirable for many reasons to learn—

1—On what particular grains or garden vegetables the manure was used, the quantity applied, and the result:

2—To know the precise manner and result of each trial:

3—How the urate and poudrette compare with other manures in their effect: and

4—Generally, whether it was not desirable to the farmer and gardener to have the contents of sinks and privies made into *inodorous* manures.

In answer to their circular sent to Mr Linn, of Schenectady, they have received a letter of so interesting a character, that we ask the publication of it at as early a day as your arrangements and convenience will permit.

Amended instructions, the result of information received, will be published in a few days for *gratuitous distribution* among those who have or may wish to use the manures.

(copy.)

Schenectady, Sept. 19, 1839.

The New York Urate and Poudrette Company:

Gentlemen—In answer to your "circular," I would say, that I obtained from your company a barrel of poudrette last spring, intending to test its value as a manure, by a few close and accurate experiments. It came to hand, however, so late in the season, that I was unable to apply it as I intended, or to arrive at results which would in all respects prove the value of the substance as a manure, or the best modes of applying it. I applied it to a variety of vegetables in my garden, and also to a small portion of a field of corn of about five acres, at my farm in the vicinity of this city. The vegetables in my garden have grown with unusual richness and luxuriance, and have most evidently felt the effects of the application. Of the results at my farm I can speak more satisfactorily, because there I can compare the portion which *has*, with another portion of the same crop, in the same field, which *has not* received the poudrette. This crop is upon a strong, rich soil, which had been slightly manured in the hill from the fold-yard at the time of planting. At the first hoeing, and when the plants by reason of the unfavorable season were extremely backward, I directed my farmer to apply to a corner of the field where the crop was the least promising, a handful of poudrette to each hill, covering it at the same time with a thin coat of earth. This was faithfully done until the poudrette was consumed. The remainder of the field received, a part, the usual dressing of *plaster*, and a part, of *ashes*.—The plants to which the poudrette was applied, were the first to change color—throwing off the sickly, yellow hue, and adopting a deep green. At the period of the second hoeing, the same plants retained not only the appearance of better health, but had obtained greater vigor and more size than any others of the same crop. They have held the same distinction throughout the season; and it is now plainly visible, although the entire crop is a fair one, that when we come to harvest, we shall gather a greater weight of stalks and more grain from the portion where this manure was applied, than from the same space at any other point in the field.—We have certainly no experience proving that the same results could have been reasonably expected from the application of any other of the various manures in common use.

With us, plaster has long been considered the grand restorative for this crop, and ashes, with many farmers, almost a specific; and indeed that both substances are very useful as manures on most varieties of soil, is universally conceded. Mills to grind plaster for manuring purposes, are as common throughout this part of the country as those devoted to grain; and I have seen boats loaded with leeched ashes, toiling their way from the far west, in order to enrich farms on Long Island.

In this experiment, poudrette was applied side by side with plaster and ashes, under circumstances in favor of the latter, and yet they have most indisputably yielded the palm to the former: and all this is not without reason. *Heat* and *moisture* are the sources of vegetation: poudrette, if it have *it* not in itself, will generate more heat and for a longer period, than either plaster or ashes, and will absorb and retain more moisture. It seems, also, to decompose inanimate vegetable substances in the soil with which it is mixed, and so to diffuse and incorporate itself with the soil as to change its color around the plant to which it is applied. Like most other manures, (only more sensibly and rapidly,) it imparts of its qualities to every substance with which it comes in contact, and by the aid of its own and borrowed heat and moisture, assimilates all to itself, and thus exercises, although applied in most inconsiderable quantities, a certain and immediate influence on vegetation.

I regret that I did not receive the article so as to apply it at the time of planting. I am not sure that the results would have been more successful, and except for the purposes of experiment, I should be content to use it hereafter on most crops, as I have done this season.

Desiccated manures have long been appreciated in Europe. There, one ton of them have been estimated to be equal in fertilising properties to thirtysix tons of barn-yard manure. At this rate, there is a large balance on the score of economy in favor of the former: and when it is remembered that the manures as prepared by your company, are wholly inodorous, and may be conveyed in barrels to the most remote parts of the country as commodiously as flour, and at a trifling expense, our agriculturalists should be moved by every consideration connected with cleanliness, rural economy, the productiveness of the soil, and the right use of the means which Providence places before them as incitements to industry, to promote the use of substances, which, left undisturbed, are worse than useless—scattering in our large cities and towns disease and death, and which, when submitted to your *alchymy*, spreads health and verdure, and blesses and rewards both citizen and husbandman.

I shall be pleased to receive your "improved instructions" for using the manures, of which you speak, and to know at how early a day this fall I may order a few barrels* for future experiments.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

A. L. LINN.

The following is a copy of the improved instructions alluded to in the foregoing:

MANURES.

The attention of the public has recently been directed to the use of Urate and Poudrette. It has long been known in France as the most efficacious of all manures, and the experiments made during the past and the present year, viz: 1838 and 1839, in the use of Poudrette in the Northern and Eastern States, but more especially in and around the city of New York, have awakened the attention of both farmers and gardeners. The Royal Academy of Agriculture in England, have caused experiments to be made of the respective power of the different manures, and upon trials so made, it appears beyond a doubt that manure made from sinks and privies, is superior to any other productive agent for agricultural purposes. Is it necessary to add, that it is worse than labor lost, to cultivate worn out or poor soils without the use of manure? He who expects to be liberally rewarded for his labor must give liberally what nature requires. The wise man has said, "he that watereth shall be watered also himself."

AMENDED DIRECTIONS.

Directions for their use were given by Peter Barthelemy, (who was one of the first discoverers in France of the present system of preparing the articles,) how and in what manner they should be applied, and who recently introduced their manufacture in the city of New York. Many of the persons who have used the articles, have found from practical experiments, that the former directions may be amended advantageously, and it is doubtless the case that many new methods may be discovered, which it is hoped will be communicated for public benefit.

Urate is the product of the *liquid* part, and Poudrette of the *substantial* part of the sinks or privies, both of them reduced by a different process, to a dry and inodorous substance, and used as the best of all manures known to agriculturalists and horticulturalists, being an animal manure of the richest and purest kind, and the most powerful of any application that can be made to the earth.

Urate.—The urate may be used in its dry state by spreading it on the land as you would lime or ashes, or, after having been dissolved in water, may be used through a watering pot, or by a cask on

*The company have several thousand bushels for sale at the present time.

cart wheels, in the same manner as the streets in the city of New York are watered in summer.

For all kinds of small grains, such as wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax, and others of the like kind, it may be sowed dry upon the soil, in the proportion of 12 to 18 bushels per acre, according to the quality of the land, and then harrowed in.

For corn and potatoes, and such like, it is best to mix the urate in an equal quantity of dry soil, and put in the hill about a gill or handful, sprinkled around the seed corn and potatoes as is usually done with ashes.

For beets, turnips, or other vegetables sowed or planted in drill, the urate is to be prepared in like manner and sowed in the drill.

For grape vines, fruit trees, flowering trees, flowers, also for garden vegetables, such as cauliflower, cabbage, melons, cucumbers and the like, urate may be dissolved in water, in the proportion of one pound to a gallon of water, and poured on the subject; one application is sufficient; and for articles not herein enumerated, it may be sowed dry on the surface of the ground.

Where the land retains water during the winter, urate must be used only in the spring, in order that its salts may not be absorbed in too large a quantity of water.

Where the land is dry or does not retain water during the winter, urate may be used in the autumn —if, however, the sowing takes place shortly before the hard frosts, it is better to use urate only in the beginning of spring.

As a general rule, more urate is required upon the same quantity and quality of land in autumn than in the spring; if used in the spring, it is better to apply the urate in a damp day, or immediately after a heavy rain, if it cannot be applied shortly before the rain, as it is a light substance, liable to be blown from off the land by high winds.

There is a great advantage in soaking corn, oats, and all other grain for twelve hours only, in a solution of urate, prepared as above directed, before planting or sowing it, and then rolled in lime or plaster, the corn or grain will start sooner, be stronger, and less liable to attack by worms or birds: but care should be taken not to suffer it to remain longer than about twelve hours in the solution, else you might destroy the germinating quality of the grain. It has also been found beneficial to soak timothy and clover seed in urate or poudrette for about four to six hours, and then rolled in lime or plaster, the seed comes up better and grows stronger than other seed sown at the same time in the same field.

Poudrette.—Poudrette is not dissolved in water before being used as is urate, but is to be used in a dry state, or by mixing it with dry soil in hills or drills, or sown in broad cast on the land, as you would lime or ashes. Experiments in this country, thus far, have proved the following methods as the most advisable in its application:

For Corn.—After the furrows have been struck, sprinkle in the place where the hill is to be, before planting, a handful of poudrette, equal to about a gill, then deposite the corn, (double that quantity of poudrette has destroyed corn and burned it up,) then cover up the corn and press the earth down over it with the foot or hoe.

For Potatoes.—The same quantity, namely a handful or gill, may be used very advantageously; and it has so happened, that when the quantity was increased nearly double, no injury resulted, but rather improved the potatoes: a large handful, however, is sufficient.

Compost.—It is worse than useless to attempt to make compost by mixing urate or poudrette with any thing but dry soil; if mixed with other manures, they operate on the other manures until those manures are consumed, before they are beneficial to plants; and in some instances it may be, that the result of the use of the urate and poudrette in the *first* year of their *first* application, will not be as satisfactory to the farmer as he will think he had a right to expect;—this arises from the fact that the land contains a considerable quantity of some former manure upon which urate and poudrette will first act;—at the very next season, however, the farmer will find a crop far superior to his expectation, provided he will put no new manure of any description to the land lately manured with urate or poudrette.

This, however, must be further explained by saying, that it applies to manure placed or dunged in the hill, or where the land is in a high state of cultivation, from having been highly manured in broad cast, which would give the poudrette an opportunity of feeding upon or consuming it. Experience has proved, this year, that where there was a moderate application of lime, or barnyard manure applied to the land in broad cast, it did not appear to affect the influence of the poudrette on the crop.

The quantity of poudrette must vary from 15 to 35 bushels per acre according to the quality of the land, and the crop cultivated: less than 15 bushels to the acre may not be very satisfactory, and more than 35 is useless.

On Long Island, the following has been adopted by a practical farmer with success. For wheat, he used to apply 20 wagon loads of 30 bushels each, equal to 600 bushels of horse manure, which cost him $20, besides carting 20 loads. He now applies 40 bushels of poudrette which cost him $16, and can carry more than sufficient for one acre in a load.

For rye, 450 bushels of horse manure, and now 25 bushels of poudrette.

For oats, 350 bushels of horse manure, and now 20 of poudrette.

For buckwheat, 200 bushels of horse manure, and now 15 of poudrette.

Indian corn, one gill in the hill.

Urate and poudrette are light substances, and liable to be blown off the ground by high winds, if sowed on the surface when the ground is not damp; therefore, it is considered best to sow the grain and harrow the land once, and then sow the manure in broad cast and cross harrow the land the second time.

The difference of the season between spring and autumn, and the state of the atmosphere, are to be considered before using either urate or poudrette; damp weather is always to be preferred. Neither of them contain any seed of weeds of any description. An application of 35 bushels to the acre of urate or poudrette once in every three years is sufficient.

Urate and poudrette may be sent to any part of the country in barrels or bags—barrels are to be preferred when it is liable to get wet. Orders may be given, post paid, directed to "*The New York Urate and Poudrette Company*," box No. 1211, post office, New York.

The urate and poudrette made by this company, is not confined to distribution among its stockholders only, and therefore farmers and gardeners may expect a supply in the order in which their application is made, without any condition of becoming a stockholder, or advancing any more money than may be sufficient to purchase what they need.

The public should be on their guard in relation to the use of the poudrette, as it is feared it may be brought into disrepute by other manufacturers of the articles, who are ignorant of the true method of preparing it, and where quantity rather than quality is considered most desirable.

It may be that on trials of urate and poudrette, a different application may be found more desirable; in such case it is hoped the experimenter will make known to the public his discovery, either by letter addressed to the company, or through the medium of agricultural newspapers. This company have been erecting a large establishment at Lodi, on the Hackensack river, in the county of Bergen, and State of New Jersey, to manufacture urate and poudrette.

Applicants living in New Jersey, may always be supplied by calling at the factory, which is near the bridge over the Hackensack river, belonging to the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company. There will also be a depot for the article in New York and at Brooklyn, where applicants can always be supplied.

Testimony of the use and value of urate and poudrette, will be found, now and hereafter, on reference to the Cultivator, New England Farmer, and other agricultural papers, from letters or certificates held by the company; the substance of some of such as have been already received, is comprised in the following statement, and of others, have been sent to the papers for publication:

1. George Walton, of the city of New York, gardener, upwards of 56 years of age, and a gardener from his youth, certifies that in the spring of 1837, he planted four young grape vines in a yard, in the city of New York,—that in the summer of 1838, he applied two quarts of poudrette to such vines;—the earth was removed from round the roots and the poudrette applied to the roots and then covered over again with the earth;—they soon began to grow very rapidly. In the year 1839, there was applied, at three different times, about two quarts each time;—the vines have grown very rapidly, and all, except one, which died down to the root in the winter, have a large quantity of fruit, such as he never witnessed before, and ascribes it to the use of the poudrette.—(See Cultivator.)

2. Benjamin Latin Wood, of the town of Poughkeepsie, certifies that he made a solution of the poudrette, and soaked his oats in it six hours,—sowed his oats three weeks later than the usual time, and reaped them only one week later than his neighbors, and his crop was first rate. He planted two rows of the common bush bean, on the 20th of May, in hills, and put one gill of poudrette to each hill, and before the 26th of August following, he had had four crops of beans from his bushes. (See Cultivator.) They continued to blossom and yield, so that before the middle of September, he had two additional crops of beans.

3. William H. Wright, of Poughkeepsie, farmer, certifies that he made several experiments with the urate and poudrette. (See Cultivator.)—He soaked corn, part in a solution of urate, and part in a solution of poudrette, about 12 hours, according to printed directions, which was planted, and some corn was planted without being soaked: there was a decided benefit in all that was soaked over the other. On other hills of corn, and on potatoes, about a gill of poudrette was applied to each hill,

and the effect was quick and powerful, and he says he has never applied any other manure that can be compared with it in its beneficial results;—the potatoes were superior to any he ever saw, both in quality and quantity, and at least two weeks earlier than common. He soaked also oats about 12 hours and some not so long—the result was the same as applied to the corn—superior to that not soaked, on land in the same condition. He soaked timothy and clover seed a few hours in poudrette, and rolled it in lime,—same beneficial result; and he recommends the manures as the best he ever tried.

The corn above referred to was planted from the 20th of May to the first week in June, some with poudrette in the hill and some without any, but where lime and barnyard manure had been put in broad cast on the land; in three weeks after planting, the poudrette corn was as large again as that on which no poudrette had been put, ripened from two to three weeks earlier in the field than it did in the garden, where there was no poudrette, but other manure had been applied. On the 18th of August, the corn from the field was too old to eat at the dinner table as green corn, and it is believed that corn manured with about one gill of poudrette in the hill, without any other manure, will ripen in our coldest summers, sufficiently early to make an entire crop. The Mercer potatoes ripened two weeks earlier, and were finer and larger in the month of August, than any other potato.

All persons who have made a fair trial of these manures, unite in making the following summary so far as has come to the knowledge of the manufacturers, that is to say—

That the corn, grain and other vegetables sowed or planted in land manured with urate or poudrette, came up quicker, stronger, and of a dark green color, and grew with great rapidity, and promise an increase in yield over any other, not manured with those manures, and the crops ripen from one to three weeks earlier, and the Long Island farmers say it is the cheapest and best manure they can procure.

Morus Multicaulis.—From information received, one gill of poudrette applied to the roots of a young tree, made bare, and then covered up with earth, has produced a most powerful effect in its growth and foliage. It does not answer so well to sow it in broad cast, as some persons have done, over the land. With trees or vines, the manure must come in immediate contact with the roots.

Peach trees fail and die from two causes—

1st, from overbearing—and 2nd, they are killed by the grub worm, which enters the body of the tree just at the surface of the earth. To remedy both these evils, it is believed that if you will bare the roots of the tree for some 12 to 20 inches, and put in immediate contact with the roots about two quarts of poudrette in the month of May, and the like quantity in September, and cover the earth over it again, it will replenish the exhaustion created by overbearing. At the same periods of time, put close around the body of the tree at the surface two quarts of urate, and cover the same with earth, and give it one watering, the effluvia from the urate, being of the nature and strength of the spirits of hartshorn, it is believed no worms can exist near it. Tobacco leaves wrapped around the body of the tree, have been found a complete remedy against the grub.

Further Testimony.—Dr Granville, in his report to the Thames Improvement Company, in speaking of the immense source of agricultural wealth which the sewers of London afford, but which is now worse than lost, makes the following statement of facts furnished by them.

If a given quantity of land sown, and without manure, yields three times the seed employed, then the same quantity of land will produce 5 times the quantity sown, when manured with old herbage, putrid grass or leaves, garden stuff, &c.; 7 times when manured with cow dung; 9 times with pigeon's dung; 10 times with horse dung; 12 times with urine; 12 times with goat's dung; 12 times with sheep's dung; and 14 times with night soil; (night soil is the same as poudrette and is sometimes called Flemish manure,) or bullock's blood. Or, in other words, an acre of land sown with two bushels of wheat, without manures, will produce 6 bushels; 10 bushels with vegetable manures; 14 bushels with cow dung; 18 bushels with pigeon's dung; 20 bushels with horse dung; 24 bushels with goat's dung; 24 bushels with urine; 24 bushels with sheep's dung; 28 bushels with night soil, or bullock's blood. But if the land be of such quality as to produce, without manure 5 times the sown quantity, then the horse dung will yield 14, and the night soil 19 2-3 the sown quantity; or land that will yield without manure 10 bushels an acre, manured with horse dung will produce 28, and with night soil about 39 bushels of wheat per acre.

These results and multitudes of recorded experiments prove, that they in no case vary far from the facts, show the immense superiority of night soil or Flemish manure, over any hitherto employed. In addition, Dr Granville found that some crops which yield large profits are so extensively cultivated, in both Flanders, can only be obtained in abundance and of the finest quality, by employing what may emphatically be termed Flemish manure, in the preparation of the soil.

Another important matter in the comparative value of the manures, and of essential practical interest to the farmer, has been established by the same authoritive investigations; and that is, that while night soil has produced fourteen times the quantity sown, where the horse dung has yielded only ten—the proportion of the former, or Flemish manure, was to the horse dung employed, only as 1 to 5: so that with one ton of Flemish, a larger produce was obtained than with five tons of the best stable manure.

CAPONS.

One of our subscribers, a few weeks since, wished to be informed respecting the art of making capons. As we were not acquainted ourselves with the process, and having no work at hand treating upon the subject, we have delayed answering until the present time. The following article from "Dickson on Poultry," was furnished by a friend.

We think when our correspondent becomes acquainted with the cruel and barbarous operation, he will be satisfied to let his chickens alone, and suffer them to enjoy their brief existence without interruption, until the day they are doomed to submit to the poulterer's knife. However gratifying the capon may be to the appetite of the epicure, the thought of the anguish which the fowl had endured in the process, would to us, be a draw back upon the gratification. We do not believe the operation can be performed without giving pain, although we are assured to the contrary. J. B.

"If cocks, when young, are emasculated, so as to take away their natural reproductive feelings, it has a prodigious effect upon their condition; and a similar effect may be produced upon young hens by an operation on their egg organs. The art of making capons has been practised from the earliest antiquity in Greece, India and China, for the purpose of improving the flesh of birds for the table, in tenderness, juiciness, and flavor.

Chinese Mode of making Capons.—The Chinese, who are very expert in the art of making capons, use the following method. The wings of the fowl being folded back till they meet, the left foot of the operator is placed on them, the fowl being laid on its left side: the great toe of the right foot is placed on its legs: the feathers are then plucked off by the side—an incision, about an inch in length, commencing about an inch from the back-bone and extending obliquely downwards, is made with a knife, the cutting part of which is bevelled to a point, like a dissecting scalpel. This incision is carefully carried through the skin, muscles, and membranes, till the intestines are laid bare, while flat blunt hooks are put into the incision, which is extended and kept open by the elasticity of a bamboo, or whalebone: the intestines are then pushed aside with a pair of forceps, which are used to lay hold of the stone when it is by this means brought into view, while there is passed over it, through a bamboo or elder tube, a horse hair, which is drawn backwards and forwards through the tube till the spermatic cord is cut through, and the stone is then scooped out. The other stone is removed in the same manner. No blood issues from the spermatic cords, nor does the animal seem to feel pain. The hooks are then removed, the wound is closed, the feathers which have been plucked off are stuck upon the wound with the blood, and the wing being put down on it, the animal walks off as if nothing had happened. Young cocks three months old, are made choice of for the operation, which must, if possible, be performed before July, as it has been remarked that capons made later than this never prove fine."—*Dickson on Poultry.*

Silk Manufacturing.—One reason why we have such an unshaken confidence in the ability of this country to enter successfully into the culture of silk, its manufacture as well as its production, is found in the superior enterprise, industry and ingenuity of our citizens over those of any part of the world. Great Britain thought to prevent the establishment of the cotton manufacture in this and other countries, by prohibiting, under severe penalties, the exportation of machinery or patterns for its construction. New England machinists went to work, built shops, made their own patterns, and produced specimens of machinery so much superior in action and principle to European models, that we at once obtained the preference in their own market, and now annually export large quantities of machinery to order. So it is already with machinery for the manufacture of silk. In reeling, and now in weaving the narrow kinds of silk, such as laces, ribbons, and other goods of that description, we have already made great advances on the clumsy and ill-arranged implements of the old world.—Such improvements at the outset, leave no room for doubt, but that when the attention of our artisans shall be directed to the manufacture of silk machinery, we shall soon find our improved processes amply to compensate for any supposed difference in the price of labor.—*Genesee Farmer.*

ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The usual festival of this Society was held at its Hall, 23 Tremont Row, on the 25th, 26th and 27th September. The beauty of our autumn and the absence of frost, conspired to render the offerings of Flora, Pomona and Tellus peculiarly attractive. Young and various palms, new flowers and fine specimens of green house plants were happily introduced on the stands. Great credit is due to the society and to the liberality of contributors, in thus rendering its exhibition so atttactive to the public eye.

—

Plants in Pots.—From Hon. John Lowell; Araucaria excelsa, Crinum amabile, Musa sapientium, Stapelia reflexa, Trevirana coccinea, Musa purpurea.

From Mrs Bigelow, Medford; Agave Americana, var. Striata, Yucca gloriosa.

From Wm. E. Carter, Botanic Garden, Cambridge; Eugenia australis, Magnolia grandiflora, Calostemma saligna, Daphne odora variegata, Erica baccans, Polygala cordifolia? Melaleuca tenuifolia, Viburnum odoratissimum, Asclepias nivea, Protea grandiflora, Protea speciosa nigra, Magnolia purpurea, Jasminum azoricum, Fushcia stricta, Pittosporum tobicum, Magnolia anontofolia, Laurus nobilis, plena, Ilex, sp: Hedychium Gardenium, Verbena incisa, Melaleuca ericafolia, Pittosporum undulatum, Fuschia globosa, Laurus nobilis, Rhododendron hybridum, Ficus australis, Pelargonium zonale var. variegatum, Aspidium exaltatum, Azalea phœnicea, Ilex cordifolia, Myrtus communis, Rosmarinus officinalis, Viburnum tinus, Canna esculente, Laurus excelsa, Acacia decipiens, Protea sp., Protea argentea, Hibiscus sp., Oxalis Boweii, Phlox Drummondii, Olea fragrans, Ilicium Floridanum, Camellia Japonica—two seedling varieties.

From Messrs Hovey & Co.; Epiphyllum Ackermannii, Gardoquia Hookerii, Oxalis Boweii.

From J. P. Cushing, Watertown; Cycas revoluta, Stapelia variegata, Lantana borbonica, Calathea zebrina, Phamix dactylifera.

From John Towne, Snow Hill; Manettia cordifolia, Stapelia hirsuta, Erica abietina, (two plants,) Menziesa cærulea, Erica mammosa, E. regerminans, E. gracilis, Phyllica ericoides, Crowea saligna.

From Public Garden, Boston; Cassia, sp., Plumbago Capensis, Pandanus sp., Vinca rosea, V. alba.

From Messrs Winship, Brighton; Vinca rosea, Hydrangea hortensis, Acacia sp., Cistus Laurifolia, Agapanthus umbellata, Achrostichum alcicorne, Eugenia australis, Hibiscus Rosasinensis, Begonia argyrostigma, Aloe saponaria, Erica spuria, Justicia lutea, Acacia suaveolens, Aucuba Japonica, Salvia splendens, Fuschia coccinea, Lobelia speciosa, Lantana carnea? Stapelia variegata, Roses, varieties, Pelargoniums, do. Petunias.

From William Meller, Roxbury; Lantana Cammara, Acacia armata, Ilex variegata, Gentiana Japonica, Thuya occidentalis, Hamanthus coccineus, Ulex Europæus, Myrtus sp., (two specimens,) Pittosporum undulatum, Eugenia myrtifolia, Amaranthus hypochondriacus, Pelargonium, var. Prince's Perfection.

From Thomas Mason, East Boston; Erica blanda, E. cruenta, E. multiflora, E. gracilis, E. caffra, E. arborea, Diosma thymafolia, D. capitata, Melaleuca saligna, M. sp., Acacia Longifolia, Verbena Tweediana, &c. &c.

From Samuel Sweetser, Cambridgeport; several Dahlias, one of which was D. Striata formosissima, Opuntea Macrodasys, Cactus truncatus or C. triangularis, Mammillaria prolifera, M. tenuis, Cereus albiflos, C. cortex, Opuntia aurea, Echinocactus multiplex, Amaryllis crocea, &c.

From J. J. Low, Roxbury; Cycas revoluta, Amaryllis Belladonna, (three pots,) Hamanthus coccineus, one superb Tea tree rose.

From John F. Priest; Myrtus communis (large.)

From J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton; Ilex opaca and I. variegata, Correa alba, Begonia argyrostigma, Salina fulgens, Verbena citriodora, Fig tree with second crop of fruit; another specimen; Melianthus major, Portulacca arborea, Aucuba Japonica.

From Parker Barnes, Boston; Polianthus tuberosa, fl. pl.

From N. N. Dyer, South Abington; Begonia Evansiana.

Cut Flowers and Bouquets.—From Col. Perkins, Brookline; two flowers of Strelitzia augusta, of ivory whiteness and delicacy—very rare.

From Messrs Hovey & Co.; a small stand of Verbenas, containing the following varieties: Verbena chamædrifolia, V. chamædrifolia major, V. Tweediana, V. Tweediana superba, V. Arriana, V. Eyriana, V. incisa, V. Binneyana, V. venosa, V. tencuoides—also, great variety of German Asters.

From Messrs Breck & Co.; nine superb Bouquets, containing fine phloxes: Zinnia violacea, of several varieties; Elichrysum bracteatum, varieties, and Celosia cristata.

From William E. Carter, Botanic Garden, Cambridge; five Bouquets; specimens of Magnolia glauca, (a second flowering,) Silphium elatum, from Carolina, &c. &c.

From Mr Leland, Charlestown; fine cockscombs.

From A. H. Waters, Millbury, by his gardener, J. Sheridan; fine cockscombs.

From William Kenrick, Newton; two basksts of flowers, tastefully arranged, &c. &c.

From S. R. Johnson, Charlestown; superb varieties of Tea, Noisette and other Roses, Asters, &c.

From D. M. McIntyre, Cambridgeport; Salpiglossis—three elegant striped varieties—Asters, &c.

From Messrs Winships, Brighton; superb and finely arranged Bouquets.

From Thomas Mason, Charlestown; several Bouquets.

From J. S. Ellery, Woodland, Brookline—by James Irish; two large bouquets of Dahlias, intermingled with other flowers, and a beautiful pyramid—all got up with uncommon good taste and much novelty of style.

Groupes of Dahlias, of great merit, were offered by Messrs Johnson, Wilder, Carter, Walker, Hovey & Co., Stickney, Breck & others. The *coup d'œil* of these was most striking and vivid. Very many were of the newest style: some most rare, some bizarre in aspect, some lovely, some gorgeous. We hope to give a perfect catalogue of the varieties and of all the contributors in the forthcoming reports of the society, (second series.) We do not vouch for entire correctness in the above brief account, but offer it in haste, and according to our best abilities under such circumstances.

We cannot refrain from saying a word on the style of arrangement, which we consider peculiarly fortunate. The grouping of such varieties of plants as would be offered at a promiscuous display, is no easy task. To combine elegance with use, to show off a fine plant to the best advantage, is very requisite to its picturesque effect. This we are happy to say, was well done. The broad foliage of the Musa, and the feathery leaves of the Cycades—the stiff foliage of Yucca, and the capillary stems of Erica, were arranged in much beauty. Wreaths of flowers of airy lightness relieved the upper surface of the walls and gave a finish to the whole.

The influence of such exhibitions cannot be too highly estimated. To snatch a glimpse of the beautiful and delicate in nature, portrayed in a flower—to behold the magic effect of mind over these objects of matter, in producing the most novel results—to commune with the spirit of excellence, harmony, and of exquisite perfection in the outward world—to breathe the odor of the loveliest forms of organization—to transport one's self to Eden's groves, amid the din of ceaseless worldly toil—this is sufficient to give new zest to life and allay the feverish excitement of too sedulous care. Nor is it merely to gaze on simple beauty, to breathe the perfume of roses and jessamines, to admire and wonder—but in the rearing of the simplest flower, or in the production of the most common vegetable, there is in operation a train of physiological laws, subservient to the human energies alone, most complex in their mode and yet most obedient to the master spirit who dares to control. Studies the most profound and effects the most important and enduring, are involved in the taste for such pursuits as these. JOHN LEWIS RUSSELL,

Chairman of the Committee on Flowers.

Sept. 28, 1839.

—

Fruits.

From J. P. Cushing, by Mr Haggerston; splendid *Grapes*—Muscat of Alexandria, Black Hamburg, Muscat of Lurell, Morocco, St. Peters; striped St Germain (Panache). *Pears*—unique as to size, form and general appearance,—altogether superior to others heretofore exhibited under the same name, and much admired by those who noticed them. Also, Burgmansbirne pear, a new variety, of great promise, and St. Michael's, do., very large and beautiful. Neither of these were at maturity. We should decline the name of the last, coming from most other sources, and still think it will prove a brown Beurre.

From Hon. T. H. Perkins; Grapes—Black Hamburg, St. Peters, Frankendale, Muscat of Alexandria, Muscat, Frontignac, Chasselas of Fontainbleau, Reine de Nice, (unripe but very large,) Sweet water, Grizzly Frontignac,—also, three kinds of Peaches and two kinds of Nectarines—all very beautiful.

From Joseph Balch, Jamaica Plains; Duchess d'Angouleme Pears; Pumpkin Sweeting Apples; Black Hamburg, Blanquette, White Muscat, Black Prince, variety from France, name unknown, (great bearer,) Meunier, and Chasselas Grapes—the two latter in open culture.

From Frederic Tudor, Nahant; fruit of the finest kind from trees planted on the exposed situation of that promontory, as follows: Madame, Julienne, Buffum, Wilkinson and Bleecker's Meadow Pears; fine variety of Peach, name unknown.

From J. B. Jones, Dorchester; fine Freestone Peaches, and Old Higginson do.—Very good.

From S. Downer, Dorchester; Apples—Pumpkin Sweeting, Nonsuch, Gardner Sweeting, Fall Harvey, Roxbury Russett, Wales apple, Golden Russett, Seaver Sweeting, Rhode Island Greening, Ribstone Pippen, Esopus Spitzenberg, Ramshorn, Hawthorndean, Lyscom, Pearmain, and one basket of a variety, name unknown. Pears—Andrews, Beurre Diel, Passe Colmar, Seckel, Cushing, Monsieur Jean, Heathcote, Urbaniste, Fulton, Roi de

Wirtemberg, Black pear of Worcester, Harvard, Catilac—all very excellent.

From R. Manning, Salem; Pears—sixtyfive varieties—Bezi Vaet, Henri IV., Doyenne Louis, Beurre Bose, Bergamot d'automne, Forelle, Burgomaster of Lond. Hort. Soc., Styrian, Buffum, Capsheaf, Louis Bonne of Jersey, Alpha, Figue de Naples, Newtown Virgaleuse, Glout Morceau, Bezi de la Motte, Chaumontelle, Fourcroy, Angouleme, Passe Colmar, Bartlett, Chelmsford, Belle Lucrative, Beurre d' Aremberg, Beurre Van Marum, Winter Orange, Frederic d' Wirtemberg, Beurre Bronze, Hacon's Incomparable, Bon Parent, Pope's Quaker, Naumkeag, Long green, Bleecker's Meadow, Seckel, Verte Longue, Wilkinson, Harvard, Echassarie, Beurre du Val, Beurre Dewez, Unknown Bergamot, Burgomaster (of Boston,) Bartram, Belle et Bonne, Napoleon, Josephine, Jalousie, Rouseleuch, Winter Nelis, Endicott, Catilac, Fondante de Bois, (of London Hort. Soc.,) Black Worcester, Cumberland, Beurre Diel, Easter beurre, Marie Louise, Prince's St. Germain, Rousselet de Rheims, Surpasse Virgalouse, Autumn Bergamot, Beurre Seutin, Old Orange pear. Apples—Gravestein, Brabant, Bellflower, Lyscom apple, Danvers Wintersweet, Fall Harvey, Pennock's Winter, Bellflower (of Coxe,) fruit of Double-flowering Chinese. A large part of this presentation was excellent; a small portion only at maturity.

From J. M. Ives, Salem; Pears—Bezi Montigny, Brown Beurre, Andrew's Gilogil? Beurre d' Aremberg, Duchess d'Angouleme, Michaux, Passe Colmar, St. Michael, Capiaumont, Wilkinson, Buffum, Glout Morceau, Striped St. Germain, Raymond, Bleecker's Meadow, Lewis, Josephine, double flowering, Easter Beurre, French pear, (name unknown)—many of these quite handsome. Apples—Michael Henry, Campfield or Newark Sweeting.—Plums—Cruger's Seedling, Blue Imperatrice.

From M. P. Wilder; Pears—Capiaumont, Beurre d'Aremberg, Heathcote, Verte Longue, Belle de Bruxelles, Columbian Virgaleuse, Bergamotte de Paques, Colmar Epineux, Seckel, Easter Beurre, Long Green, Bezi de Montigny, Louis Bon de Jersey, Passe Colmar, Cushing, Duchesse d' Angouleme, Beurre Diel, Glout Morceau, Bleecker's Meadow, Burgomaster (of Boston.) Plums—Blue Imperatrice; Orange Quinces; Rock Melons—all very fine.

From the garden of M. P. Sawyer, Portland; fine Peaches.

From James Dodd, Boston; very large and beautiful Seedling Peaches.

From Otis Johnson, Lynn; Pears—Passe Colmar, Burgomaster, (of Boston,) Louise Bonne de Jersey, Catilac, Julienne, Washington, Sucre Vert, Admiral, Buffum, Long Green of Autumn, Doyenne Gris, Verte longe Panache, Rouselette de Rheims, Rouselette d'Panache—an admirable lot. Grapes: Black Hamburg, White Muscat of Alexandria, Zinfendal, White Chasselas—equal to any.

From Mr Sharp, Dorchester; Seedling Peach.

From Samuel Pond; Pears—Andrews.

From T. Mason, Charlestown; Grapes—Isabella, Sweet Water.

From J. Fisher, Brookline; Pears—Seckel, Bartlett, Andrews.

From Perrin May, Washington st. Boston; Brown Beurre Pears—the finest, both for size and beauty.

From J. Newhall, Lynnfield; three kinds Seedling Peaches; Isabella and Sweet Water Grapes.

From R. Ward, Roxbury; Bartlett and Seckel Pears; Old Mixon and Franklin Peaches.

From W. Worthington, Dorchester; Seedling Pear—very first rate, melting and like the Bartlett.

From Charles Johnson, Weston; Seckel Pears; Petre apple and Hawthorndean apple.

From Robert Milne, Portland; three specimens of splendid Peaches.

From S. Sweetser; Pears—Seckel, Fulton, and two other varieties.

From J. J. Low, Roxbury; Apples—Calville, Minister, Mela Carla. Pears—Johonnot, Long Green, Urbaniste, Napoleon, Marie Louise, Fulton, Yellow Winter, Lewis, Beurre de Roi, Capiaumont, Wilder. Plums—Blue Damson and an unknown variety. Peaches—President, Melacaton and Coolidge.

From S. R. Johnson; Grapes—Black Hamburg.

From H. Van Dine, Cambridgeport; Coe's Goldendrop Plums.

From C. & A. J. Downing, Newburg N. Y.; Pears—Brown Beurre, St. Michael and Seckel—worthy of the society's best thanks.

From J. Wilson; Peaches—two specimens.

From W. Oliver, Dorchester; Pears—Urbaniste, Wilkinson, Ambrette, Echasserie, Seckel, Bartlett. Peaches—President. Grapes—two baskets of Golden Chasselas (open culture.)

From W. Meller, Roxbury; Plums: Peaches: Black Hamburg Grapes; Chasselas Grapes, of outdoor culture.

From Messrs Hills, of West Cambridge; a very large basket of splendid Peaches and a pair of beautiful Water-melons.

From J. S. Ellery, Brookline; Grapes—Black Hamburg, Miller's Burgundy and Chasselas.

From Henry Rice, Boston; Brown Beurre Pears—very fine.

From Dr Z. B. Adams, Boston; Pears—St. Michael, Seckel—both very beautiful.

From J. B. Jones, Dorchester; Apples offered to be named.

From E. M. Richards; Apples—White Calville, Fall Sopsavin, Dutch Codlin, Wine, Lyscom, Porter, Pomme d'Api, Pie, Cogswell, Shop and Red Greening. Pears—Jalousie, Duchess d'Angouleme, Summer Thorn, Seckel, Capsheaf, and other sorts. Peaches—two varieties of Seedling Clingstone and others. Orange Quinces. All these fruits from Mr R. were of the best kinds.

From E. Vose, President of the society; Pears—Lewis, Seckel, Iron, Heathcote, Bartlett, Napoleon, Urbaniste. Apples—Gravenstein and Hawthorndean. Peaches—Washington Clingstone, Catherine do. and Welles' Freestone. Melons—Rock, Persian, Minorca, and Cantaloupe. Grapes—Chasselas, of open culture: the lot as beautiful as in former years.

From Harrison Gray, Roxbury; two baskets of Black Hamburg and St. Petre's Grapes.

From Joshua Gardner, Dorchester; Pears—Andrews, Seckel. Apples—Spitzenberg and Fall Pippins.

From General Sumner, Roxbury; Raspberries—Red Antwerp? second crop.

From A. D. Williams, Roxbury; Pears—Andrews, Seckel. Apples—Hubbardston Nonsuch, Yellow do., Horn. Black Hamburg Grapes and Plums.

From Thomas Mason, Charlestown Vineyard; Black Hamburg and Purple Constantia Grapes.

From George Newhall, Dorchester; Bellflower Apples. Moore's Rareripe Peaches, and two varieties of Seedling Peaches. Black Worcester Pears—all excellent.

From John A. Kenrick, Newton; Apples—Roxbury Russetts, Baldwin, Blenheim, Pippin, Hubbardston Nonesuch. Pears—Beurre Knox, Buffum, Black Pear of Worcester, or Iron. Peaches—Robinson Crusoe, No. 1. Heathe.

From R. Dean, Medford; One basket of Peaches. One dozen of Apples.

From Samuel Train, of Medford; Peaches.

From T. Hooper, Marblehead; Bilboa Pears, from the original tree, and very superior.

From garden of Mr Murphy, Philadelphia; by Wm. Kenrick, fruit of Maclura aurantiaca. (Osage orange.

From Jonathan French, of Dorchester; Six baskets of Pears, Apples and Peaches, mostly without names.

From B. P. Chamberlain, of Salem; One basket Epine D'Ete Pears.

B. L. Oliver, Malden, Snow Peaches.

J. L. L. Warren, of Brighton; Apples—Porter, Roxbury and Garden Russetts, R. I. Greenings, Monstrous Pippin, James' Greening, Baldwin, River and Lady. Pears—Bartlett or Williams good Christian, Buffum, Seckle, Urbaniste and Napoleon. Peaches—Lemon Clingstone, Malacaton, Pearl, George 4th, and 2 Seedlings. Melons—Netted Canaloupe. Figs—Mostly superior and all quite good.

Mr Plympton, Boston; St. Michaels—1 basket large, fine and beautiful. Isabella Grapes, well ripened and handsome, open culture.

James Arnold, New Bedford, by Mr Emerson; Black Hamburg Grapes and Peaches—both very superior.

Col. Wilder, of Dorchester, from Jos. Rinz, Jr. a corresponding member of the Society at Frankfort sur le Maine, (Germany.) Fruits in Wax—This presentation is a wonderful imitation of Fruits well known to most of our members, whose applause with that of numerous beholders, was given with acclamation. We can fancy nothing of the kind more perfect.

The fruits of this exhibition were judged to be very fine and abundant, considering the unfavorable nature of the past season. As a display they certainly appeared to great advantage on the tables of the Hall, and attracted universal notice. We do not venture on any comparisons or critical opinions, regarding this subject, reserving whatever there may be of that nature to another and more fitting opportunity. The diffusion of the best of fruits and the adaptedness to different parts of our state, are encouragements to the farther efforts of all patrons of pomology. J. L. R.

Vegetables. From Jona. French, Dorchester; (Rose Monte Estate) 9 Squashes weighing 158 pounds, 1 Valparaiso Squash, 60 do.; 1 Marrow 36 do.; 1 Pumpkin, 31 do.; 8 Rohan Potatoes, 7 do.; eighty pounds of Rohan were produced from 6 lbs. of seed; 5 beets, weighing 21 pounds; 6 Carrots, 5 1-2 do.

From Charles R. Lowell; Solanum Melongena; (Egg Plant) three varieties, viz. Long purple, Round purple and White.

From John M. Ives; Autumnal Marrow Squash; Rohan Potatoes.

From E. Hersey Derby; 1 Pumpkin, (from seed brought from Indiana,) weighing 109 lbs.

From R. Ward, Roxbury; Lima Beans.

From J. J. Low, Roxbury; Three Egg Plants.

From Harrison Gray, Roxbury: Squashes.

From Wm. Meller, Roxbury; Cucumbers.

From A. D. Williams, Roxbury; Brocoli, Beets,

Carrots, Squashes, Pumpkins, Marrow Squashes, all very large.

From Geo. Newhall, Dorchester; Tomatoes.

From B. Lincoln, Jamaica Plains; Marrow Squash.

From Messrs. Hovey & Co.; Fine plant of Morus Multicaulis.

From Dr. Briggs, Dedham; Ear of Rice Corn, (curious.)

From Samuel Blake, South Boston; Squash weighing 115 lbs. of the Valparaiso family, well shaped and handsome.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton; Squashes, 21 varieties, Marrow, Crook-Necked, Winter, &c.; Pumpkins, 7 years; Potatoes, Rohan; Tomatoes, Yellow and Scarlet; Beans, Lima, Horticultural, &c.; Gourds.

From W. H. Raphton, New-York; Great Celery.

From Hon. Mr Lowell, Roxbury; Rohan Potatoes. Perhaps nothing equal to this specimen has been seen this season; certainly none have met the eye of the Committee of superior quality. It is a subject of regret that they were offered at so late a period. J. L. R.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The city has presented the last week objects of strong interest in its Horticultural Exhibition and Mechanics' Fair. In speaking of them it is difficult to know where to begin or where to end; what to say, or how to express or how to define the feelings and sentiments which have made our temples throb almost to bursting, and our hearts ache with the intensity of admiring and delightful excitement. Who has not many a time felt that there is no language adequate or fitting to express some emotions of the soul; that the boldest expletives and superlatives are soon exhausted without uttering at all the feelings which swell in the heart, or presenting in any true images the perceptions of transcendant beauty, skill, or achievement, which fill the imagination. Now we are precisely in this predicament; and we know that there are hundreds and thousands who enter into our condition with entire sympathy.

But we must say something, and the Horticultural Exhibition claims our first notice. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society is now about ten years old. It was formed by a combination of a few gentlemen in Boston and its vicinity who were disposed to encourage the cultivation of fine fruits, and the introduction of rare and beautiful plants and flowers for utility and embellishment. It had its origin in a highly cultivated and refined taste; and in the most generous and wisely directed public spirit; and it has effected much more of good than the most sanguine could have anticipated. It has been in the first place the means of establishing the cemetery at Mount Auburn. It connected this at first with its plan of a botanical garden; and though the cemetery has now passed out of its control, yet to the projectors of the Horticultural Society, and especially to its first president, than whom no man among us has ever been more distingushed for his intelligence and public spirit, are the community indebted for this beautiful establishment; an establishment suited to awaken and cherish the best feelings of our nature; which has been and must continue to be a most delightful and improving place of public resort; and a source of inexpressible consolation to those to whom it is peopled by the most endeared and precious objects of recollection; an establishment which has done more to improve and elevate the moral taste of society among us, than almost any single institution whatever.

It has been the means in the second place of introducing among us and of bringing into notice and diffusing far and wide, many of the most valuable and delicious fruits and vegetables. In this respect it has come powerfully in aid of the agricultural societies; and from directing its attention to these particular objects, it has acted with more efficiency in this matter than they could ever have done. In order to see what has been accomplished it is only necessary to go to their annual or attend their weekly exhibitions; and observe the variety, the beauty, and the excellence of the productions, which they show.

In the next place it has introduced and encouraged a taste for rural embellishments, which has made the most remarkable progress and produced the most charming and beautiful results in the vicinity of the capital, and is daily extending itself into the interior to every part of the state. A quarter of a century ago and you might have travelled from one end of the state to the other, and have scarcely found at the farm-houses ten good kitchen gardens, well stored with abundance and variety; and much less any particular attention bestowed on the cultivation of fine fruits; and as to flowers, to have found in a garden a princess' feather, a sweet-william, a marigold, and a sunflower, and about the house perhaps a few broken earthern pots or old bottles with the necks knocked off, with here and there a monthly rose, a geranium, or a myrtle stuck in them, would have been to have found a rare instance of aristocratic luxury; and we should at once have been disposed to enquire what person lived there, whose tastes and habits were so different from the rest of the world.

But what a revolution has been effected; and all this we confidently assert has been done mainly by the efforts made and the impulse given by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Every where this taste for rural embellishments is extending itself. Green houses and conservatories are becoming not uncommon appendages to the rural residence. The piazzas are trellised with honeysuckles, and trumpet flowers and bignonias; the front yards and gardens are laid out with the refinements of order and taste, and stocked with all the varieties of floral beauty from a pansy to a dahlia; and the windows even in the depth of winter are brilliant and enchanting with their show of splendid exotics; their japonicas, their daphnes, their monthly roses, their geraniums, their lilies, and the other nameless and exquisite beauties, which figure in the floral dance.

But what is the use; or what is the profit of all these flowers. Why pay so much attention to mere embellishment? Why cultivate things which are merely to be looked at and which minister to the gratification of the sense of sight only? We answer at once; why not gratify the sight? Are not the pleasures of the sight among the most innocent and the most delicious that the senses can take in? Are they not far less likely to corrupt us than the pleasures of the taste? Did not God make the eye to see with; and has he not crowded this world, the whole universe, the sky, the earth, the water, the air, with images and forms of exquisite and inimitable beauty? Has not all this been made for the gratification and delight of those who have senses to perceive and enjoy it? It is the duty of man to indulge, to cultivate, to quicken, to exalt and enlarge this taste; to search out and multiply the forms of beauty. These are all innocent modes of getting pleasure and of giving pleasure; and whoever will do what he can to make the little spot of earth which God permits him for awhile to appropriate to himself, and to make his dwelling place, as beautiful as nature or art can render it, he not only provides for himself pure, innocent, lasting sources of pleasure, of which he may drink to the fill without satiety, disgust or intoxication; but he becomes in no mean sense a liberal benefactor to the community; and to generations which shall come after him.

But there are higher uses than these; there are the highest moral and religious uses to be found by the reflecting mind in such cultivation and such exhibitions as these. In the cultivation of these varied and beautiful products man acquires a new consciousness of power. As this consciousness is strengthened his self-respect is increased, and the value of his existence and the sense of his moral responsibility are heightened and deepened.

In contemplating the perfection of beauty which these fruits and flowers exhibit, how can he help being impressed with the strongest admiration for the Being whose skill designed and formed them. In considering in how many ways they minister to his pleasure and comfort, in a form so cheap that every one can have access to it, and in a manner so universal that there can be no monopoly or exclusion, how can his heart, if he has a heart, fail to be deeply touched with the goodness of God. The great and divine teacher bade his followers to reflect "upon the flowers of the field how they grow," and with what brilliancy and gorgeousness are they apparelled; and if any one can have looked round the room of the Horticultural exhibition, and have found himself moved by no religious consideration, have felt no thoughts of the Creator flitting across his mind, and no sentiments of grateful adoration stirring within his heart, he may well have some doubts of his own humanity.

We have left to ourselves little room to speak of the exhibition itself. This will be done in full and in detail by the Committees themselves. We believe the display of fruits and flowers has never been excelled here. We should like to particularize, but it would be vain to attempt it. The peaches, the pears, the apples, the grapes, the plums, the melons were numerous in variety, beautiful in appearance, and delicious in quality. The show of dahlias was extremely numerous and variegated. But we must stop, and we will finish with a remarkable and encouraging fact, stated to us by one of the principal contributors to this splendid show. Six years ago he purchased his place without any fruit upon it; and now he has nearly two hundred different kinds of pears upon it, and other fruits and flowers without number or measure. The great varieties of pears and fruits which he exhibited are all the work of that time. Who will say he is too old to begin? Who, if he cannot work for himself, is not willing to do something for those who shall come after him, and secure to himself the blessings of a grateful posterity. But in regard to all human plans and enterprises of good, cast your bread upon the waters and remember the great rule, "what thou doest, do quickly." H. C.

Agricultural Conundrum.—Why is a Boston man asking for a debt like a particular breed of English cattle?

Answer.—Because he is a *Suffolkdun.*—[*Com.*

The wheat crop of Michigan is estimated this year at 6,700,000 bushels.

For the New England Farmer.

Mr Editor,—During my residence abroad, I spent one summer and a part of the autumn at Merton, in Surry, domiciled with a Mr Raine, tenant to Mr Middleton, author of the Agricultural Survey of Middlesex, with whom I was acquainted. It was a hay and grass farm, and the management of it was of the best description. It consisted of 160 acres, all improved as meadow, no plough being used on the place except in the garden. The course adopted was as follows.

Early in the spring the fields were all shut up. As soon as the hay was secured, and this was a great labour, the teams commenced carrying it to London for sale, *loading back with manure.* And now commenced that course of judicious conduct which excited my warmest admiration at the time, and has remained my beau ideal of good management ever since. The second growth of grass being well shot up, Mr Raine went to the cattle fair, and bought large beeves, in high condition. In his rich and clean meadows, these were soon ready for Smithfield market, to which they were sent, and their place supplied by other beeves, still in high condition, but of much smaller size. On the removal to the shambles of the second herd, still smaller cattle in fair condition, were bought to be initiated into a still higher preparatory degree of fatting. These were sold off, and were succeeded by small lean cattle from the Welsh mountains, to be improved as stores. The fifth set of temporary tenants of the farm were small sheep, to be wintered.

The farm, as I have remarked, consisted of 160 acres. The rent paid was £2 10s per acre, at $4,80 the pound sterling. Twelve dollars per acre, £1,920 for the farm. Paying this enormous rent,—saddled with heavy taxes, and at a large outlay for manure, and farm servants, Mr Raine was still accumulating large riches upon it. His house was in the style of a gentleman, and his expenditures on a most liberal scale, but he owed nobody a farthing.

We are poor farmers in this country, Mr Colman, very poor farmers, as Alfred Jingle would say, very. Those of us who do best, are very far from doing as English farmers do. They make more profit per acre from the *borders of their fields* than we make from our best intervale; realize as much gain in the shifting stock to consume the herbage of a single summer, as we do from growing for three years the same number of head. Every thing there is made to produce profit. As large a capital is invested as we invest in a thrifty commercial business. No man can rent a farm who has not a sufficient capital to stock it, work it, and lay out of the price of a year's harvest. The outlay of capital on a large farm is very great. A fair estimate of the required sum on a farm of a thousand acres, is five thousand pounds sterling. It would astonish the American farmer to see the book of "bills receivable and payable" of an English lessee of a farm. Yours,

J. A. I.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

BROOM CORN CULTURE IN SALEM, N. J.

Your letter of the 20th July was received on the following day, asking information respecting the cultivation of broom corn, and the quantity raised on my land per acre. In answer thereto, I say that my land is a loamy soil, and in good condition, producing generally about sixty bushels of Indian corn per acre—of wheat, from twenty to thirty—and of barley from thirty to fifty.

My usual method is to cart out all my manure from the barn-yard through the winter and early in the spring, so that the greater part thereof is upon the fields by the time the plough can be put into the land. The cultivation of the broom corn by Mr Brown, (the paper you say heretofore sent to you being lost, giving an account thereof) and by him attended to until the brooms manufactured by him were sent to market, amounted according to his estimate furnished me, to $96 50. While in conversation with him, he drew from his pocket a paper containing the following words:—"Was raised on eight acres of land, the property of Robert G. Johnson, broom corn that made four hundred dozen of brooms, which weighed one and a quarter pound each. Many of the stalks measured sixteen feet six inches in length, and produced four hundred and thirty bushels of seed.

Israel E. Brown."

I would observe that I commonly manure my land at the rate of from thirty to forty loads per acre—such was the dressing the land got previous to the planting of the broom corn. The land being in high tilth, produced, from careful attention, a most luxuriant crop of stalks; I think they must have averaged from fourteen to sixteen feet in height throughout the whole field. I have not been inclined to encourage the rearing of broom corn more than a sufficiency for family use. I consider the broom corn a much more exhausting crop to the soil than any other grain. There appears to be an oleaginous quality peculiar to it, and somewhat analagous to flax seed, which in my judgment has a tendency to produce the impoverishment of the soil. The seed makes excellent food for hogs and cattle.

Its nutricious quality may easily be discovered from the fine colour and taste which it imparts to butter from the cows which are fed on it. The best way to use the grain is to grind it with a portion of oats—say about one third of oats to two thirds of the seed. Indeed it is so hard and flinty, that it should always be ground before feeding it to any kind of stock.

Good broom corn seed weighs about fifty pounds to the bushel. Its value compared to oats may be considered as about half as much again; so that should the market price of oats be, say twentyfive cents per bushel, the broom corn seed would be worth thirtyseven and a half cents.

BROOMS.

I think there is a difference of twentyfive, if not thirty per cent. in the quality of brooms sent to market from such as I generally use in my family. I always endeavor to procure from the manufacturer, and for which I pay him an extra price, such as are made from the stalks before the seed ripens on them. A broom made from such tops will last much longer than one made from the ripe bush. But the peculiar excellency of the broom consists in its fibres being more soft and elastic, and performing the act of brushing or sweeping, similar to the brush made of bristles, without injuring the carpet if used prudently. After the broom shall have been used in sweeping the parlor, and the finer parts worn away, it will then be as good to sweep the other parts of the house, as the best new broom made from the ripe corn. Ladies who set so deservedly such a high value upon their beautiful Turkey and Brussels carpets, should purchase none other than such as are made from the unripe bush. The broom made from such may be easily known by the colour of the straw, which is that of tea or sage; the fibre or straw is much finer and of a softer feel than that of the broom made from the ripe corn—the colour of which is red, or inclining to red. Yours very respectfully,

ROBERT G. JOHNSON.

From the Franklin Farmer.

SAVING CLOVER SEED.

The difficulties of saving the seed are imaginary; the process is simple and easy. After the clover field has been cut or grazed, let the second come on. When about two-thirds of the heads have turned brown, cut with a cradle, throwing the grass into double swaths, and cure. When cured, rake up in the morning while the dew is on, into convenient parcels for loading with a pitchfork, and, as soon as all danger from heating is obviated, get it under shelter, either in the barn, or protected in the field. Be careful not to put it away while any moisture remains in the plants; and on the other hand, don't handle it rudely when very dry, where you don't want the seeds to fall, for in that condition the heads spend freely. Having sheltered it, you may wait, if you choose, till winter affords leisure for thrashing or treading out. Sow in the chaff, as it is more certain than the cleansed seed. A bushel in the chaff will abundantly seed an acre; but we would advise the mixture of blue grass, timothy and orchard grass with it. We shall say more of sowing, however, at more seasonable date.

The second crop produces more seed than the first, and hence the economy of the first cutting or grazing the field; though from that cut for hay, a prudent, careful husbandman might easily save enough seed for his own use. It is believed that more seed may be saved by mowing when about two thirds of the heads have turned brown than at any other period, because, if cut sooner, too many seeds are unripe, and if later, too many shatter out of the heads in cradling and handling. If the heads break off and fall through the fingers in cradling, cover with cotton or linen cloth. Every farmer may easily save his own seed.

The Farrier. *Try before you buy.*—If you meet with a horse you like, and are desirous of buying him, do not fall in love with him before you ride him, for though he may be handsome, he may start or stumble.

To discover a stumbler.—If you go to buy of one that knows you, it is not unreasonable to desire to ride him for an hour. If refused, you may suspect he has some faults; if not, mount him at the door of the stable where he stands; let him neither feel your spurs, nor see your whip; mount him easily, and when seated, go gently off with a loose rein, which will make him careless; and if he is a stumbler, he will discover himself presently, especially if the road in which you ride him be any thing rough.

The best horse indeed may stumble (a young one of spirit, if not properly broken in, will frequently; and yet if he moves nimbly upon the bit, dividing his legs true, he may become a very good saddle horse,) I say, may stumble; but if he springs out, when he stumbles, as if he feared your whip or spur, depend upon it he is an old offender.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Alexandria Messenger.

THE FARMER.

A farmer's life is the life for me,
I own I love it dearly;
And every season full of glee,
I take its labors cheerly—
To plough or sow
To reap or mow,
Or in the barn to thrash, sir—
All 's one to me,
I plainly see
"'T will bring me health and cash, sir."

The lawyer leads a harass'd life,
Much like (that of) a hunted otter,
And 'tween his own and other's strife,
He 's always in hot water—
For a foe or friend,
A cause defend,
However wrong must be, sir—
In reason's spite
Maintain 't is right—
And dearly earn his fee, sir.

The doctor's styled a gentleman,
But this I hold but humming;
For, like a tavern waiting man,
To every call "he 's coming"—
Now here, now there,
Must he repair,
Or starve, sir, by denying;
Like death himself,
Unhappy elf,
He lives by other's dying.

A farmer's life, then, let me live,
Obtaining while I lead it,
Enough for self, and some to give,
To such poor souls as need it.
I 'll drain and fence,
Nor grude expense,
To give my land good dressing—
I 'll plough and sow,
Or drill in row,
And hope from Heaven a blessing.

WILLIAM PENN'S WAY

OF GETTING WHAT LAND HE WANTED.

PENN learned in 1669 that there was some very choice land not included in his first purchase; and he sent to inquire of the Indians, if they would sell it. They replied that they did not wish to part with the land where their fathers were resting; but, to please their father Onas,—the name they gave the good man,—they would sell him some of it. Accordingly, they agreed for a certain quantity of English goods, to sell as much land as one of his young men could walk round in a day, "beginning at the great river Cosquanco," now Kensington, "and ending at the great river Kallapingo," now Bristol. This mode of measurement, though their own choice, did not in the end satisfy the Indians; for the young Englishman, chosen to walk off the tract of land, walked so fast and far as greatly to astonish and mortify them. The governor observed this dissatisfaction, and asked the cause. "The walker cheat us."

"Ah, how can that be?" said Penn; "did you not choose yourselves to have the land measured in this way?"

"True," replied the Indians, "but white brother made too big walk."

Some of Penn's commissioners, waxing warm, said the bargain was a fair one, and insisted that the Indians ought to abide by it, and if not, should be compelled to it.

"Compelled!" exclaimed Penn, "how *can* you *compel* them without bloodshed? Don't you see this looks to murder?" Then turning with a benignant smile to the Indians, he said, "Well, brothers, if you have given us too much land for the goods first agreed on, how much more will satisfy you?"

This proposal gratified them; and they mentioned the quantity of cloth, and number of fish hooks, with which they would be satisfied. These were cheerfully given; and the Indians, shaking hands with Penn, went away smiling.

After they were gone, the governor, looking round on his friends, exclaimed, "O how sweet and cheap a thing is charity! Some of you spoke just now, of *compelling* these poor creatures to stick to their bargain, that is, in plain English to fight and kill them, and all about *a little piece of land!*"—*Adv. of Peace.*

THE SWEDISH ARMY. Samuel Laing, Esq. has lately published an interesting tour in Sweden. In speaking of a company of soldiers that he met at Westeraus, he says, "Their evening parade upon the street before the door struck me very much. After the roll was called and the reports and orders delivered, the commanding officer called one of the soldiers out of the ranks, it appeared to me without turn or selection, and the whole company taking off their caps at once the man repeated the Lord's Prayer, after which they all sang a hymn very beautifully, and the parade was dismissed. This morning early, about two o'clock, the company mustered before the door again to march to their next halting place before the heat of the day set in. Between sleeping and waking, I heard the same service repeated—the Lord's Prayer and a morning hymn sung, before they marched off. The service was not hurried over. It lasted from fifteen to twenty minutes, and was gone through as slowly and solemnly as in any religious meeting. This is a remnant of the military practice of the great Gustavus Adolphus."

PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES. "So has knowledge almost always been cultivated and genius nurtured,—that is to say, amidst difficulties. Where did Franklin first cultivate the knowledge that at length bore him to the heights of fame? In a printing office. Where did Bowditch study the mathematics? In early life, on ship-board, and ever after in hours snatched from the cares of a busy life. How did Ferguson begin to study astronomy? Tending sheep in Scotland; lying on his back upon the bare earth, and gazing upon the heavens,—mapping out the constellations by means of a simple string stretched from hand to hand, with beads upon it, which, sliding back and forth, enabled him to ascertain the relative distances of the stars. Where did young Faraday commence his studies,—still young, and yet the successor in London to the celebrated Davy? He began his chemical studies, a poor boy, in an apothecary's shop. Sir Richard Arkwright, who was knighted for the improvements he introduced into cotton-spinning, and whose beautiful seat upon the Wye is one of the fairest in England, was a barber till he was thirty years old. And at this moment, there is a man in New England who has read fifty languages, who was apprenticed,—who has always worked,—and who still works,—as a blacksmith!" [Christian Examiner.

"I have some favorite flowers in spring, among which are the mountain-daisy, the hare-bell, the fox-glove, the wild brier-rose, the budding birch, and the hoary hawthorn, that I view and hang over with particular delight. I never hear the loud, solitary whistle of the curlew in a summer noon, or the wild mixing cadence of a troop of grey plover in an autumnal morning, without feeling an elevation of soul like the enthusiasm of devotion or poetry. Tell me, my dear friend, to what can that be owing? Are we a piece of machinery, which, like the Eolian harp, passive, takes the impression of the passing accident? Or do these workings argue something within us above the trodded clod?

"There is scarcely any earthly object gives me more—I do not know if I should call it pleasure—but something which enraptures me—than to walk in the sheltered side of a wood, or high plantation, in a cloudy winter-day, and hear the stormy wind howling among the trees, and raving over the plain. It is my best season for devotion; my mind is wrapt up in a kind of enthusiasm to *Him*, who in the pompous language of the Hebrew bard, 'walketh on the wings of the wind.'" [Burns.

New York Urate and Poudrette Company.

Not incorporated but carried on by individual enterprise.

The manures are *not divided* among the Stockholders, as are those belonging to another establishment, *but sold*, to applicants, *for cash on delivery. Orders are supplied in the order of time in which they are received.* Urate 50 cents and Poudrate 40 cents per bushel, with contingent charges for bags or barrels, &c.

The company are daily preparing for use, during the warm, dry weather, the materials collected during the past winter, and will have several thousand bushels ready before the first of October next. The material is disinfected and rendered free from offensive smell, by a compound, every part of which is in itself a good manure.

The experience of the past and present years, 1838 and 1839, on Long Island, has satisfied many of the farmers that these manures have the *quickest* operation upon vegetable matter, producing *greater abundance*, and the *cheapest* of any manure they have ever tried.

Amended instructions for their use, the result of practical experience, will be furnished on application. The effect *of Poudrette* upon *Grape Vines and Morus Multicaulis* is beyond all comparison.

This company are erecting large and extensive works in the vicinity of the city of New York to prepare the manures, and farmers and gardeners may confidently rely on a supply.

Orders, *post paid*, directed to "*The New York Urate and Poudrate Company*," Box, No. 1241, Post Office, New York, or sent to the store of STILLWELL & DEY, No. 365 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, will be attended to.

The Company will be very much obliged to gentlemen who have used the manures, to give them a statement in writing what has been the result of their use and experiments in relation to them.

New York, August, 1839.

Hale's Patent Horse Power and Patent Threshing Machine.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. offer for sale this valuable machine and feel great confidence in recommending it as the best machine now in use. It will thresh from 75 to 100 bushels per day in the best possible manner. The horse power is calculated to propel any kind of machinery, is very simple in its construction, occupies but the small space of nine feet by two, and can easily be transported from one place to another, and when combined with the Threshing Machine it forms the most superior article for the purpose ever invented. They can be supplied at short notice at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

August 28.